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Social Credit: Year 1 Shows Income Growth

But Sales Tax Falls Short by Half of Return Anticipated

Disaster on Bonds

Special Legislature Proposes to Force Government Issues in Alberta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—A review of the first 12 months' activities in Alberta of the first Social Credit Government in the world shows a total income of $4,949,920 for the provincial treasury. This is an increase of $835,869 over the amount taken in during the previous year. Increased taxes and new forms of fees and licenses made the difference, but the newly imposed provincial sales tax of 2 per cent which went into operation in May fell considerably short of the expected collections as the first month's returns showed $87,627 revenue from this source in place of an anticipated yield of $175,000 a month.

Just a year ago the Social Credit party swept into power with the largest party group ever to sit in the Alberta legislature, having 56 out of a total of 63 seats.

Breaks With Advisers

Among the milestones in the first year's administration was the break between the Government and it's chief reconstruction adviser, Major C. H. Douglas of London, who was engaged to establish the Social Credit system in this province. Later in the year the services of R. J. Magor of Montreal. Special financial adviser of the Government, were also discontinued.

The default of Alberta on its bonded indebtedness of some $160,000,000 whereby the Premier instituted a compulsory refunding measure with interest reduced to an average of 2½ per cent, and the default of a $3,200,000 bond issue on its maturity date brought Alberta into the limelight as being the only province in Canada that has defaulted on its financial obligations. Following this default, Alberta bonds were banned from the London exchange, thereby barring Alberta from British borrowing sources.

The Social Credit Measures Act passed at its first session gave to the cabinet unprecedented liberty and jurisdiction to institute whatever measures it should decide upon, which required no submission to the legislature for approval or rejection.

"Prosperity Certificates"

The latest economic change to be introduced by the Social Credit Government is the issuing of stamped scrip or "Prosperity certificates."

Following the issuing of this, the manufacturers and wholesalers of Alberta notified the 12,000 retail stores in the province that they could not accept this stamped scrip in payment for goods. The boards of trade and chambers of commerce throughout Alberta also voiced vigorous objection to this scrip measure, which they claimed to be an intolerable increase in the already heavy burden of taxes imposed by the new Government.

The "pros and cons" of scrip are being vigorously debated through Alberta with the Social Credit advocates strongly supporting it and with stout condemnation coming from the opposition to this substitute for legal tender.

Government Refuses It

The opponents to scrip point out that while the Government expects Albertans to accept this scrip in payment of goods and services — through the acceptance of it is a voluntary matter—yet the Government itself refuses to accept scrip in payment of anything which the Government sells. The Government has refused to take this scrip in payment for school books at the school book branch, for sales at the Government liquor vendor stores, as payment for provincial licenses, taxes, university accounts, school student's fees, publications issued by the King's Printer and homestead fees.

The first year of the Social Credit government has been marked by not a few instances of "intimidatory talk" from the legislative members of the Social Credit party and from the cabinet ministers themselves. Partly because of this and partly because of continuous charges of misrepresentation made against the

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Labor Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Sept. 7, a legal holiday.

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President Takes Home Grim Picture Of Undulating Khaki-Colored Waste

Wide World

Governor Landon — President Roosevelt

In Rear, Left to Right: Senator Lester J. Dickinson (R) of Iowa, Senator Thomas P. Gore (D) of Oklahoma, Gov. Roy L. Cochran of Nebraska

Quarter of Entire U. S. Amazingly Fertile, Depends on Rain

Is Now Victim Of Cumulative Lack

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Sept. 5—The gravel road stretches out as straight as a line made with a ruler. After half a mile it dips behind a hill and reappears again. On either side are fence posts about waist high bound by wire netting. It stretches off over the rolling prairie to hills and other hills till at the horizon the summits look like the waves of the sea.

That is the prairie country that the Roosevelt presidential drought inspection party has been visiting: it looks oddly like a flat brown ocean with its vast expanses devoid for miles of habitation or trees. Here and there is a pile of last year's wheat straw, not this year's for in 1936 there is hardly enough wheat to make piles; then one sees, perhaps, a couple of horses or range cattle holding command of a solitary brown summit.

Scattered Rains Help

For the last couple of weeks there have been scattered rains. The prairie in some places has sprung to life again. The buffalo grass is making a quick change from brown to green. The thirsty earth took the water like a sponge. In one place a two-inch rainfall, it is said, never raised the level of a nearby river a bit. The water was snatched by the dry earth.

The lonesome beauty of the country makes the Easterner momentarily forget the drought. The contours of the land are little changed from the days of the buffalo and Indian, but the grass through which the wheat-pioneers plodded shoulder high, behind their oxen, is gone. The plow has broken the plains, and the dust storms, in some instances, are the sequel.

In those days there were no trees at all, it is said; today the lonely homes are surrounded with windbrakes of cottonwood and boxelder, and they follow the gullies of dried rivers. Otherwise it is bare.

Is Amazingly Fertile

But this khaki-colored waste has an amazing fertility. Break it with the plow and almost anywhere, if there is top soil, it will give an extraordinary return of golden wheat, provided there is water. That is the one great qualification. With rain a farmer may pay off his mortgage and even get a full return on his farm in a single season; without rain he is likely to be impoverished. This is the perpetual gamble against nature, and in recent years nature has won.

T. C. Hutchinson, forest service nurseryman here, says the normal rainfall in this part of the state is 17 or 18 inches, but to date this year it has been only 3½ inches.

There was rain at the start of the season; grain made a splendid start, farmers say with sparkling eyes.

Had Promise of Bumper Crop

If it had continued at that rate there would have been a bumper crop—probably it would have worried the Department of Agriculture and brought new demands for production control. The wheat grew daily taller. The sun shone. And then—nothing happened. The sun simply went on shining. Day after day it blazed down. Farmers turned anxiously to the northwest from which prevailing storms come. There were beautiful clouds sometimes, "lugging rain to Canada" as the boys said, but they

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5,000,000 Names On Peace Mandate Sought by Dec. 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—An intensive drive to obtain 5,000,000 signatures in the United States before Dec. 1, in support of the People's Mandate to Governments to End War, will be launched tomorrow, the birthday of Jane Addams.

The mandate and signatures will be presented to the Inter-American Peace conference, meeting in Buenos Aires, Arg., in December. Approximately 1,000,000 signatures have been collected since the campaign was launched a year ago. The ultimate goal is 50,000,000 signatures throughout the world.

At Buenos Aires the mandate committee will press for:

1. An inter-American treaty for immediate armament reduction as an example to the entire world.

2. Simplification and speeding up of peace machinery already in existence in the western hemisphere such as the commissions of inquiry authorized by the Gondra treaty, the general convention of conciliation, the treaty of arbitration and the anti-war pact.

3. Action to level tariff barriers and provide equality of trade opportunity. Import restrictions "disguised as sanitary measures and visa fees" will be attacked as "incitements to discord."

Italian Adherence To League's Work Sought by Avenol

GENEVA, Sept. 5 (AP)—An endeavor to obtain full Italian support for League of Nations activities sent Joseph A. C. Avenol, League secretary general, to Rome today.

Mr. Avenol planned to confer with Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian foreign minister, concerning Fascist intentions for the forthcoming League session, set for Sept. 21.

In addition, the League official was to discuss the Italian contention that Ethiopia, annexed by Italy, is no longer entitled to representation in the League Assembly.

The Italian delegation at Geneva walked out last June after stormy scenes during the debate on war sanctions when it was voted to punish Italy for its aggression in East Africa.

The situation caused by the controversy, while never discussed officially with Rome, has left the Italian status in doubt. Mr. Avenol would seek to clarify the controversy in preparation for the September session.

Diplomatic circles, discussing the Ethiopian problem, believed Italy might refuse to participate in the Assembly if representatives of Emperor Haile Selassie attend.

The question was complicated by provisions of Article XVI of the League Covenant which would allow expulsion of a regularly elected member only if that member "has violated a covenant of the League."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Sept. 5

Selassie's Mantle—Now Worn by Duce

Premier Benito Mussolini literally dons the lion-maned mantle of Haile Selassie, the Associated Press reports from Rome.

Ras Gugsa, an Ethiopian chief who deserted his Emperor for the Italian cause early in the Ethiopian advance, brought the mantle to the Italian Duce. It had been given to Ras Gugsa as an especial mark of friendship by the fugitive Haile Selassie in the days before the Italian invasion.

Ras Gugsa's reward for his change of allegiance was the governorship of Tigré province in Ethiopia.

Palestine—British Force to Meet Arab Unrest

Britain doubles its troops in Palestine in a momentous decision to meet Arab unrest with force. Interrupting scheduled army maneuvers in Sussex, 12 battalions are packed off to transports to join as soon as possible the 11 battalions which have for months been waging a strenuous campaign in the Holy Land.

Until today, British policy has been to maintain a neutral position between Jews and Arabs, keeping the peace but not taking sides, endeavoring at all times to avoid what is most feared—a Moslem crusade to drive Jews and British alike out of the Arabian peninsula.

Just such a crusade has begun, according to the latest Associated Press dispatch from Palestine. Arabs from Iraq and Syria are reported to have fought side by side with Palestine Arabs in a brush with British infantry yesterday. Ominously noted was the fact that the Arabs maneuvered like trained men and were armed with the most up-to-date weapons.

Britain's choice has been hard. For invaluable Jewish support and loyalty during the World War, Britain promised to establish a homeland for the Jews in Palestine, and give them once more after more than 2000 long years a place they could call their own.

But Britain also promised independence to the Arabs if they would aid in defeat of the Turks. Without Arab support—dramatized in the writings of Col. T. E. Lawrence—General Allenby's armies would probably never have captured Jerusalem.

Both promises could not be kept. Britain has ever since suffered from the conflict. Arabs have grown increasingly insistent on the independence held out to them by "Lawrence of Arabia." This insistence turned to violence when it became evident that Jews were gradually driving them out of Palestine. It now looks like a crisis. Britain at long last must choose between its promise to the Jews and its promise to the Arabs.

Has the choice been made? There has been no official announcement. But the 12 new battalions for Palestine have all the earmarks of an

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Quebec Organizes Committee to Aid Youth Employment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 5—A youth employment committee to assist the National Employment Commission in the problem of unemployed youth, is announced by Norman Rogers, minister of labor. The act passed last session of parliament, providing for a commission to handle the whole question of unemployment relief, also made provision for a youth employment committee and a women's employment committee. A quorum of the former has been actively at work during the past month.

Members of both committees will serve without salaries, but will have living and traveling expenses paid. The following comprise the youth committee: Allan Chambers of Victoria, B. C., chairman, who started the first school in a relief camp in British Columbia in 1931, and was responsible for a survey of conditions in 60 relief camps in the province in 1935. Robert F. Thompson of Toronto, who was chaplain of the Fourth Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery during the world war and for 11 years has been in charge of industrial relations and placement for a manufacturing concern. Joseph McCulley of Newmarket, Ont., headmaster of Pickering College and actively interested in progressive education. W. Clifford Nickerson of Halifax, who is a member of various boy welfare movements and has been president of Boy Scout organizations in Nova Scotia for 10 years. Andre Montpetit, a young lawyer of Montreal.

Reich to Join London Scheme For Neutrality

Assurances of Britain Win Unqualified Acceptance, Berlin Reports

Madrid Gains Energy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 5—Germany's unqualified acceptance of the proposals for establishment of an international committee to ensure effective non-intervention with Spain, is already determined and is about to be officially announced, according to a reliable source here.

This acceptance, without which the joint action would be practically ineffectual, has been long awaited and now results from repeated British diplomatic reassurances here. Germany, it is understood had demanded closer definition of this committee's tasks, particularly concerning its scope, which Berlin insisted should be too vague and general. The acceptance indicates that Germany is satisfied with the plans.

The press here, meanwhile continues to attack French "intervention," which allegedly permits men, war materials and food supplies to reach the Madrid Government forces from France.

New Spanish Regime Concentrates Power In Actual Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 5—British opinion is divided in regard to the spectacular change of government that has taken place in Spain, but the view is crystallizing that it means in any case the concentration of authority officially into the hands of the men who have long exercised it in reality. This promises increased energy and more direct responsibility in the conduct of the struggle against fascism in that country.

Recalls Russia of 1917

Right-wing opinion here tends to hold that the accession of Señor Francisco Largo Caballero to power means so definite a swing to the left as to recall those processes which in Russia in 1917 set up Lenin in place of Kerensky. Left-wing observers on the other hand claim that so large a moderate element remains in the new Spanish cabinet as to ensure its continuing to represent the real Popular Front.

Urge Fair Trial

How long this may continue to be the case may be doubtful, but there is a strong feeling that the best way to prevent further deterioration of the situation is to give a fair field to what is still the constitutional party. This was urged yesterday at a conference at Plymouth, representing all sections of British Labor

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Hold Aviation Spotlight

International

Mrs. Beryl Markham

Reported to Have Crossed Atlantic in Solo Flight

International

Mrs. Louise Thaden

Awarded Bendix Trophy in Cross-Continent Flight

Airwoman Ends Westward Flight Across Atlantic

LOUISBURG, Nova Scotia, Sept. 5 (AP)—A telephone operator at the central telephone exchange here gave the world news late today that Mrs. Beryl Markham's England-to-New York trans-Atlantic flight had ended in a forced landing at Baleine Cove shortly after noon, the Canadian Press reported.

The English sportswoman pilot had been in the air 24 hours and 30 minutes, fighting headwinds and fog.

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NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Mrs. Beryl Markham, English society woman airplane pilot, apparently had conquered the North Atlantic on a flight from England today, but aviation experts believed she would run out of gasoline before reaching New York.

Fuel Shortage Seen

Her small monoplane, powered with an engine of only 200 horsepower, was believed to have flown over Cape Race N. F., at 8:55 a. m., eastern standard time, the Canadian Press said. This was 19 hours, 55 minutes after her takeoff.

Since the engine's fuel consumption was estimated at 10 imperial gallons an hour, only about 70 gallons could have remained at this time.

Flew Without Radio

Her navigation was accomplished without a radio and in bad weather.

Dr. James H. Kimball, government meteorologist, said that if the report of her crossing was correct, her performance is so remarkable it is almost incredible."

Louise Thaden Winner in $15,000 Bendix Air Race

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5 (AP)—Plucky Louise Thaden, outspeeding the men in a transcontinental air dash which brought serious injury to the male defending champion, wore the coveted laurels of the $15,000 Bendix trophy race today—and another woman held second honors.

Covering the accident-marked course from New York to Los Angeles in 14 hours, 54 minutes, soft-voiced Mrs. Thaden of Bentonville, Ark., was "more surprised than anybody" when acclaimed the winner late yesterday.

Accompanied by Miss Blanche Noyes, of Los Angeles, Mrs. Thaden turned in a performance with her 420 horsepowered plane almost an hour better than that of second place Laura Ingalls, diminutive New York entrant.

Forced Landing

In a forced landing of the speed plane which he constructed, defending champion Ben O. Howard, of Chicago, and his wife, Maxine, was injured and the plane was wrecked north of Crown Point, N. M. He was leading at the time.

A terrific explosion of his Northrup Gamma ship 5000 feet up near Stafford, Kan., pitched Joe Jacobson of Kansas City out of the race but he dropped safely in a parachute.

Amelia Earhart Putnam, who has flown over two oceans, had to be content with fifth place after battling with a loose door of her "flying laboratory" that nearly tore her and her companion, Helen, Richey, of Pittsburgh, out of the plane.

Went Unnoticed

First arrivals in the seven-plane speed contest went unnoticed by the huge crowds at the $70,000 air carnival while they watched parachute jumping—an event which resulted fatally to L. C. Faulkner, San Diego, his parachute failing to open.

Mrs. Thadden won $4500 for winning the Bendix race and another $2500 for being the woman, unaccompanied by a man, to make the best time. Miss Ingalls, whose time was 15 hours, 39 minutes, won $2500. William Gulick of New York took the $1500 prize for third. George Pomeroy, Washington, D. C., won fourth and $1000, Miss Earhart $500 for fifth.

Mrs. Thaden's time was the best east-west mark ever made by a woman.

Warner First to Land In Bendix Air Race

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5 (AP)—Pacing a thrill-packed Bendix air race across the continent, William Warner and his three companions brought their bullet-nosed speed plane roaring into Los Angeles late yesterday, at the opening of the National air races. Mr. Warner was first to land. His official elapsed time from New York was 15 hours, 45 minutes, 22 seconds.

George Pomeroy of Washington, D. C., was the second arrival, completing the flight from New York in the official elapsed time of 16 hours, 16 minutes, 24 seconds. Amelia Earhart was the third arrival.

President Informs Landon As to His Views on Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — The capture of Irun and other victories of the Spanish fascists, together with Italian warship movements into Spanish waters, have simply intensified the determination of the U. S. Department of State to get American citizens and ships out of the danger zone. Announcement of final withdrawal of American ships may be expected within a few days, although it has not yet come.

Incidentally, according to a report published today by the Baltimore Sun, President Roosevelt rather fully informed Governor Landon of the latest details of the tense European situation when the two dined together on the Roosevelt train at Des Moines.

Reviewed European Crisis

The President is reported to have reviewed developments in Spain, France, Italy and Germany, and explained his own policy: why certain steps were taken, such as the decision to regard the bombing of the U. S. Destroyer Kane as a case of mistaken identity, and why other more bellicose steps have been withheld. The President is said to have expressed grave fears for the immediate future in Europe to his dinner guests—Governor Landon chief among them. One of the governors present is reported to have thought the President was speaking for the purpose of keeping his presidential opponent abreast of the situation with information which he could not have obtained otherwise.

American opinion, as it is regularly scanned by state department and other officials here, has overwhelmingly approved policies so far taken, and the only responsible reservation has been on the part of some Republican organs which felt the Democratic administration was taking too much credit upon itself for following policies which should have been obvious.

Revolution in Washington

In one spot in the United States—the Spanish Embassy—the rebellion has caused a complete revolution. Apparently only three members are left on Don Luis Calderon's official staff here, and of their diplomatic status some doubt exists. Other members of the staff of eight have tendered their resignations or simply left.

First secretary Don Luis de Olivares, the chief assistant to Ambassador Calderon, announced his resignation yesterday.

Don Luis M. de Yrujo, counselor of embassy, resigned while on leave in Madrid; Don José G. de Gregorio, and Don Ramon Padilla y de Satrustegüi also resigned. Don Miguel Echegaray y Romea, agricultural attaché, was on leave when the revolution broke out and has not been heard from.

The most spectacular member of the embassy, Major Ramon Franco, known as the "Spanish Lindbergh," is a brother of General Franco, co-chief of the rebel forces. The Madrid government is reported to have dismissed him, thus casting doubt on his diplomatic status.

How Many Miles Is a Stamp?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The Austrians have become a poor people, and traveling costs some money. What should a boy do, longing for the Tyrolean mountains, the Carinthian lakes or the flowering valleys of the Wachau—but lacking the fares?

It seems an insoluble problem, but the transportation companies, consulting with the school authorities, have found a way out. A way out of the city gates. If the grown-ups, they reasoned, will save for their holiday fares by sticking a couple of savings stamps into their traveling booklets every week, all exchangeable for railway tickets, why couldn't the young ones do the same? Moreover, it would be a good educational policy and help to encourage thrift.

So the schoolboys, and girls, too, were given nice little booklets and told to buy traveling stamps for every nickel they could economize. Many of them did so. Twenty stamps of the minimum value—2 cents—made up two Austrian schillings. This meant a trip to a 2000-foot-high lookout tower called the Iron Gate" in the Vienna Forest, or to Klosterneuburg, a pleasure beach on the bank of the Danube. Ten schillings worth of stamps sufficed to take them, by suspended cable car, up the lofty plateau of the Raxalpe, or down to Carnuntum at the Austro-Hungarian frontier, the antique Celtic settlement, where the Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius wrote his "Self-Contemplations."

Fifteen schillings to this, 25 to that place, and so on. The more stamps to stick in, the more miles to go out. It was not so difficult to forbear buying sweets or cinema tickets when you stopped to work out the distance you might travel for the amount thus saved. A new fad captured the minds of the schoolboys. The value of things was no longer gauged in terms of schillings and groschen, but of kilometers and hours of traveling. Those who were quickest in estimating distances and places within access of such and such a sum, were properly esteemed. Grades in mathematics and geography improved strikingly.

Union Split Takes Step To Finality

Lewis Bloc Suspension, Now Effective, Waits Vote on Expulsion

A. F. of L. Convention Action Seems Sure

Result Is Expected to Be Active Participation of Labor in Politics

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Suspension today of trade unions with nearly a third of the membership of the American Federation of Labor presages the arrival for the first time in the United States of a powerful labor movement inclining toward radicalism.

Severance of the left wing of organized labor became automatic as 30 days set for repentence expired. This period was allotted insurgent unions associated in the Committee for Industrial Organization at the termination of their trial here last month by the A. F. of L.'s executive council.

Hitherto the United States has had its radical labor element and its ephemeral labor parties, but these have always lacked members and leadership, the finances and the prestige necessary to give an effective standing to political labor.

Labor at the Cross Road

If today's ejection of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, of David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, and of other union labor notables, together with their entire unions, is ratified by the annual convention of the A. F. of L., the new labor bloc will be strong enough to set up new methods and goals for labor competing with the traditional policies of the A. F. of L.

While the split now stretches so far that it appears irrevocable, it will not be made final until the A. F. of L. convention in November shortly after the presidential election, if the convention approves expulsion of the suspended unions as is forecast. Suspension was patterned with that in view.

Cannot Attend Convention

The suspended unions will be denied credentials to the meeting in Tampa, Fla., according to the plan, and the executive council's decision upheld. With the ousted unions not seated, the council will easily have the two thirds' vote required.

In the interim the division in the labor world may kick back in a minor manner on the candidacy of President Roosevelt. So greatly is the future of Mr. Lewis and his C. I. O. tied in with the political success of Mr. Roosevelt that some opponents of the C. I. O. may bolt the general labor swing toward the President. The Republicans are now trying to do something with the rift.

Another current influence of the break is the setback already given to the C. I. O.'s campaign to unionize the steel industry. Organizing steel would have been difficult with all labor united behind it.

Labor's sundering has apparently so endangered the Lewis drive in steel that the C. I. O. may find President Roosevelt's re-election requisite to rescue the organizing attempt.

Majority Are Conservative

The majority remaining in the A. F. of L. represents, on the whole, the more conservative element, accustomed to pursue non-partisan methods in national politics and to look less to Government, though in the last few years labor has been wont to turn more to government than in the decades when government was unresponsive.

If final expulsion of the C. I. O. group comes in November, the allied unions, now only tied together in a loose committee, are expected to knit themselves closely together in some kind of a formal federation, so that they can stand alone with greater effectiveness.

Until the A. F. of L. convention acts, the C. I. O. units are marking time, saying that while they undoubtedly think they will be cast out, they are waiting on the thin chance of that not happening.

Division of the labor world into two battling factions will bring disastrous results to labor, it is recognized, and speed some significant changes.

The consequences, beside the weakening of the A. F. of L., and the hampering of its rival, the C. I. O., may include the following:

1. Promotion of more centralized, more powerful and more militant forms of organization of labor, through the further development of the drive for industrial unionism.

2. More attention in manufacturing to the wages of the lowest paid workers, through the continued emphasis on the unskilled and semi-skilled given by the movement for mass unions. A trend toward more pay for those in the bottom brackets of labor may result, whether or not the C. I. O. proves able to organize the workers in steel, automobile making, rubber, etc.

3. Labor's own interest will be concentrated more than historically on the unskilled workers, always the hardest to collect and hold in unions, and because of this handicap, due in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

President's Drought Tour Near End as He Heads East

INDIANAPOLIS, INd., (With President's special train), Sept. 5—President Roosevelt met Gov. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana here today for the final drought conference.

Besides Governor McNutt, Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald of Michigan, Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio and Gov. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky were at the conference. Others included were Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, Senator Vic Donahey (D) of Ohio, Senator Frederick VanNuys (D) of Indiana and Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D) of Ohio and M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky.

The President's trip has carried him 4000 miles, lasted almost a fortnight, produced far-reaching political effects, and launched a great plains, farm economy reorganization program of untold potentialities.

The trip, too, produced a dramatic personal meeting between Mr. Roosevelt and Gov. Alfred M. Landon, of Kansas, rival presidential candidate, along with dozens of other state chief executives and members of Congress, first and last, along the way.

The trip has produced to date, 23 separate and distinct presidential talks, extemporeaneous addresses and formal speeches. It has engendered a constantly anomalous situation as a "non-political" excursion in the midst of an election campaign and it has given Mr. Roosevelt dozens of opportunities to exercise his power of dramatizing the farm situation in direct meetings with dirt farmers and their families.

To Summarize by Radio

Finally, after conferences with Governor McNutt today, and with Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt proposes to summarize the story of his drought observations in a radio address from the White House, Sunday night. He leaves Indianapolis at 3 p. m. today and proceeds direct to Washington.

In fairness to Mr. Roosevelt it may be said that he has clung tenaciously to the "non-political" theory of the trip. There has been no attack on opponents, no mention of the campaign.

However, it has been abundantly shown that everything a President says and does is politics, whether he likes it or not. In this instance his entourage has undoubtedly liked it. He has shown himself to the areas traversed in a sympathetic light. He has promised them aid. He has undoubtedly made votes. If he had given a speech in every state attacking Governor Landon and the Republicans he could hardly have done better for himself than he has done.

The Effect of Des Moines

It is too early to decide the political effects of the Roosevelt-Landon meeting at Des Moines. The Republican candidate at this conference undoubtedly showed himself a generous and magnanimous man. But indirectly, Governor Landon seems to have accepted the New Deal thesis that the drought and larger farm relief questions are too big for individual state solution, Constitution or no Constitution.

Just what this means as applied to other pressing problems of Federal intervention remains to be seen. In later days of the campaign it may come back to plague Governor Landon. For the moment at least the fact that stands out is the harmony displayed by the two rivals in the face of a national emergency.

The final conferences and addresses by Mr. Roosevelt on his tour have brought out points which he has pounded home from the beginning.

He is backing a "better land use" for the great plains area.

He insists on the necessity of economic planning. Again and again he urges the need of local-state-federal co-operation.

It is not to accuse Mr. Roosevelt of any subtle plot when it is pointed out that nearly everything he says points to a desire to break down or modify state lines in dealing with specific issues. This is not always expressed directly in his addresses, but it is implicit in many of them. Possibly a majority of voters in the drought section would theoretically oppose any amendment to the Constitution. But put to them as a specific problem, they are in favor of strong governmental intervention in drought relief and in farm aid, Constitution or no Constitution.

Dedicating the PWA Hannibal, Mo., "Mark Twain" bridge yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt stressed this idea of local-state-federal action. He did it even more strongly in his address at Springfield, Ill. The nation already has an "integrated economy," he said, and added, "we are all part of one big whole, and we have got to stick together."

National Viewpoint Widens

"The country is becoming conscious of this. The country is becoming nationalistic in the best sense of the word. What we are getting is a national point of view in that we are appreciating in each section the problems of all other sections."

Mr. Roosevelt has pointed out a need for national co-operative action on nearly every day of his trip.

Summing it all up then Mr. Roosevelt has not preached politics on this journey. But he has stressed the idea that underlies most of the New Deal, that some modern problems are too big to be solved by States. He has used the drought situation and the farm relief program to emphasize his point. He has won general acceptance of his view on these subjects.

The time is almost certainly going to come when New Dealers will ask, if a chronic emergency requires national control in agriculture why should it not be applied likewise to industry?

Lehman Moves To Avert Milk Producers' Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 5—Intervention by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to prevent a threatened milk strike in New York state was announced today, with Sept. 12 set as the date for a public hearing upon the price and control of milk. The hearing will be held in Albany under the direction of Peter G. Ten Eyck, commisioner of agriculture.

Notified that a conference between distributors and producers here had ended in a disagreement yesterday, Governor Lehman moved immediately to call the public hearing, announcing that it would take up:

1. The price of milk to producers.
2. The price of milk and control of prices to consumers.
3. The classification of milk.

"It is the earnest desire of both Commissioner Ten Eyck and myself that the dairymen of New York receive a fair price—one that will compensate them for the increased cost of production caused by unusual drought conditions," he said. "Likewise, we strongly feel that the consumer's interests should be protected, realizing as we do the value of milk as an essential food."

President Takes Home Grim Picture of Waste

(Continued from Page 1)

blew past with their precious load from the Gulf of Mexico. The wheat began to shrivel. And then really scorching heat set in.

Mr. Hutchinson says that on July 6 the temperature in the shade was between 115 and 118; he put out a candy oven thermometer in the sun, the kind of thermometer housewives use, and got a recorded temperature of over 140 degrees.

Almost Burned the Hand

The men holding the iron handles of the cultivators had to wear gloves and stopped at the end of each row to douse them with water to cool them off; lines of seedling trees set out that spring for reforestation work were crisp and crackling by three o'clock. The miles of yellow wheat fields over the plains area failed to seed out, the scraggly corn wilted. Following the heat came grasshoppers and blister beetles.

What crop there was came to an early ripening this year. Today under normal conditions, the prairie would be harvesting its golden grain. Gangs of men, working north, would man the giant threshers. But now the combines rust on the farms and their owners are taking federal charity on road work. The Northern Pacific Railroad, which reckons a $5,000,000 profit from hauling a bumper wheat crop, is seeing its cars go by empty this year.

Is Cumulative Disaster

It is not as though this drought were the first. It is the worst in a series. There has hardly been a normal crop in five years. It has shattered confidence in the very basis of the agricultural economy in many quarters. The President's drought committee has added that a fundamental change is necessary. Mr. Roosevelt asks for a readjustment in land use. Farmers must stop fighting nature, and co-operate with her, he adds.

In 1934, conditions were very bad, and the drought came at a time to kill the livestock. This year the drought is worse in absence of actual rainfall, but most of the livestock has been shipped out. Pathetic pictures of famished cattle perishing at dried waterholes that gleam with alkali, like snow, are mostly fakes. They were taken in 1934 and are being revived. What is happening today is really worse. In many regions today there are simply no crops at all. It is difficult to exaggerate that.

Rain Helps Forage Crops

One ameliorating circumstance is that there have been rains in the past fortnight, in some instances just preceeding or simultaneous with the President's visit. These will not do any good for wheat or corn, but they may give a chance for a forage crop that will carry the range cattle through the winter. A month's good weather now might be the salvation of livestock in many regions. In many places from the car window one sees the prevailing dun color or brown giving way to freshening green. In many places also one sees the fenceposts drifted two thirds to the top with dust from wind erosion, like men standing buried to their shoulders. Only the top wires of the fences are visible.

The hero of all this melodrama in many parts of the territory is the humble Russian thistle. This plant was brought over to Canada from Russia a couple of generations back in the hope that it would aid the cattle. It spread all over the plains area and has been generally despised as a weed.

Today ranchers look to it for salvation. Cattle will crop it, though it is scanty fodder. It is the last resource; in many instances it is being cut and harvested from the fields. In some places, however, the drought has been so severe that even the thistle has failed.

Isolated piles of 1935 wheat straw is being cut up for winter feed. Mixed with molasses, it is said to make excellent fodder.

It is doubtful if any easterner can understand what all this means. The sheer size is hard to grasp. It is almost 1100 miles from the northwest corner of Montana to the southeastern corner of South Dakota—approximately the distance between New York and Minneapolis.

One Quarter of Nation

Put in another way, the area which the President's drought committee has been studying is close to one quarter of the whole United States, running straight up from Mexico to the Canadian line. The critical area is smaller, and includes the Texas panhandle, the Oklahoma panhandle, northeastern New Mexico and all the northern portion of the great plains. Most serious phase of all in the situation is that this drought does not represent an isolated condition but one that is apt to be recurrent. In the words of the Roosevelt drought committee:

"The problem of the Great Plains is not the product of a single act of nature, of a single year or even of a series of exceptionally bad years.

"It has come into being over a considerable period of time, and time will be required to deal with it. The steps taken must be continuous, non-intermittent and patiently followed.

Region Must Be Reclaimed ..

"A reasonably stable agricultural economy must be established, maintained and handed on to the children of this generation.

"The basic cause of the present great plains situation is an attempt to impose upon our region a system of agriculture to which the plains are not adapted; to bring into a semi-arid region methods which, on the whole, are suitable only for a humid region."

That is the solemn verdict of the President's committee. This region has seen nature abused, and nature has retaliated. The dust piled halfway up the fences shows that, though this particular area is outside of the so-called "dust-bowl."

The Government can intervene in the emergency, but it cannot long carry a third or half the farm families of some Dakota communities on relief, as it is now doing.

Some permanent readjustment is demanded.

Better Business in Virginia

Industrial employment in August showed a 20 per cent gain over the same time in 1935 in the state of Virginia, the Chamber of Commerce index reveals.

Union Split Takes Step To Finality

(Continued from Page 1)

large part to the abundance of common labor, often neglected in their wages.

4. The question of industrial unionism will be thoroughly talked over in union halls and ultimately settled. Even A. F. of L. critics concede that debate and disposition will be good for the labor movement.

Reaction in Politics

This quartet of probable events in labor economics and policy will probably be duplicated by four other tendencies lying more in the zone of politics, to wit:

1. Reliance on federal legislation to assist in obtaining labor objectives may be encouraged by the left wing.

2. The often frustrated labor party ideal of politically minded labor will at last be brought to notable fruition, according to the outlook, in the presidential campaign of 1940. The herald of a national labor party appeared this year in the birth of a labor party in the State of New York. The non-partisan tradition of the A. F. of L. has already been substantially overturned in this year's presidential campaign through the formation of a political league within organized labor to back Mr. Roosevelt. This organization seems likely to carry over into the next campaign with a labor candidate.

3. Radical organizations will take encouragement, and also receive some stimulus, from the progress of projects they have besought for years; namely, the establishment of a labor party with important trade union foundations, and also the popularization of industrial unionism which radicals wanting the workers to take over industry endorse as a potential means toward that end.

4. Class consciousness will be fostered. CIO influence in some quarters is already being so directed.

Fact May Yet Prevail

Speculation of this nature may eventually be outridden by fact, or, on the other hand, drop short. The destiny of the CIO and its chairman, Mr. Lewis, depends on the outcome of the presidential election and of the CIO's drives in steel and other industries, and also on the A. F. of L.'s resistance to dismemberment.

The possibilities ramble from Mr. Lewis' some day gaining the leadership of the entire American labor movement to the opposite alternative that his CIO founders and leaves him stranded.

Causes of the division accented in today's suspensions take their background in the advancing use of machinery in industrial processes, the inroads, consequent upon the skilled trades, and the multiplication of semi-skilled labor employed on machines. Changes in the forms of industry propel changes in the forms of labor organization.

World currents have also borne the concerns of the masses to the fore. The depression hastened this tide in America. Labor legislation of the New Deal, friendly to labor, gave power to the upsurge.

Built up Situation

These general factors built up the situation in which the A. F. of L., at its last convention lengthily discussed industrial unionism for the mass production industries, and turned it down. A month later the minority group advocating industrial unions got together to form the CIO and set out to push their policy.

Their suspension today was ordered on the ground of insubordination and rebellion.

In rebuttal they replied they were trying to organize unorganized industries and so to bring members into the A. F .of L.

They alleged the ineffectiveness of craft unionism and declared that A. F. of L. organizing effort had failed of adequate results. They pointed to repeated resolutions by A. F. of L. conventions for the organization of the steel industry. For use in such great companies as those found in steel, etc., they held that no manner of labor organization could possibly be successful save the industrial union.

Confined Its Charges

Into the problem of industrial unionism the executive council of the A. F. of L. did not go at its trial here last month, confining itself to the charge of insurrection. The craft unions which predominate in the A. F. of L. advise a different method of organization for steel, knitting the craft unions concerned into a federated committee as on the railroads.

A big sub-surface issue grew out of personalities. John L. Lewis, the most dynamic and influential leader in labor today, was charged by his adversaries with personal ambitions for domination of the labor movement. His associates deny the imputation.

There has in fact been a lack of sympathy between Mr. Lewis and the majority leaders in control of the A. F. of L. going back 15 years. Disaffection dates in part to the time when Mr. Lewis ran against Samuel Gompers, veteran president of the A. F. of L. Since that time Mr. Lewis has been largely kept from preferment within the A. F. of L.

Make-Up of Suspended Unions

The ten unions suspended claim a membership of 1,100,000 out of the 3,500,000 total of the A. F. of L.

The group of ousted unions is composed of the United Mine Workers of America, consisting of soft and hard coal miners; the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, making ready-to-wear men's and boys' clothing; the International Ladies' Garment Workers of America; the United Automobile Workers, a newly formed union in the automobile industry; the United Rubber Workers, a recently established rubber workers' union; the United Textile Workers, organized in many cotton mills, etc.; the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, one of the original unions in the A. F. of L.; the Oil Field and Refinery Workers; the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, consisting chiefly of metal miners in the West; and the Flat Glass Workers, a new union in the glass industry.

Foreign Power Experts Take Ride in American Engine Cabs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 5 — Donning overalls and riding in engine cabs, inspecting switching yards and manufacturing plants from morning until night, a group of distinguished foreign visitors in this country for the world power conference at Washington are seeing the country in the way that engineers and small boys like best.

No formal receptions or afternoon teas for these visitors, despite their titles and learned degrees. Chicago, center of railroads, kept them busy for three days, seeing the wheels go round and talking shop.

Viscount Falmouth, president of the British Electrical Development association, was delighted when invited to climb into the cab of the "400" for a ride to Milwaukee. Wearing overalls and cap, he studied the working of this high speed locomotive at close range, and after a return trip in the cab of the Hiawatha, he gave an enthusiastic report of his expedition, at a speed of 100 miles an hour.

Others of the delegation who rode with engineers of different lines were Paul J. Bangert, German locomotive builder, and Dr. H. H. Blache of Copenhagen.

Study Railroads

After studying American railroads in operation, the visitors attended a round table of railroad executives and operating engineers in which they heard much about the technical developments which have made possible the new high speed air conditioned passenger trains.

For example, they were given the American railroad man's slant on the future of "dieselization." Will diesel engines replace steam on long runs? F. G. Gurley, an official of the Burlington Railroad, thought it was too soon to say, but he cited a number of facts to show that the oil-burning internal-combustion engines are gaining in favor with his group.

"We like their ability to make long runs without refueling, and the absence of any hammer blow," he said. "They undoubtedly make a traffic appeal to the public.

"But whether they will be generally adopted will depend on their economic value, and only the future can answer this question. We lack knowledge of the cost of their operation. We have not been using them long enough to reach the point where general repairs are necessary, and until this point is reached we cannot figure maintenance costs.

"We know that the original cost of a diesel engine is greater than that of a steam engine, but we cannot tell how the cost over a long period compares until important overhauling, such as crank-shaft repairs, is needed. We expect our engines to go over 500,000 miles before this point is reached."

The economic value of diesel engines will differ in different parts of the country, Mr. Gurley observed. In sections where there is an abundance of fuel for steam engines, that type will probably be cheaper, he said.

Air Conditioning a Fixture

Air conditioning is a fixture in American railroad practice, L. W. Wallace, director of equipment research for the Association of American Railroads, told the group.

The Chicago meeting was attended by Japanese, Lithuanian, Danish, British and German visitors.

Telephone Proves Aid to Safety In Northern Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAZELTON, B. C.—Little is known about Canada's telephone lines running through practically unknown country which oftentimes prove to be life savers to those living in the out of the way sections of Northern Canada. In all, the service operates in British Columbia, Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime provinces more than 20,000 miles of line and cable through 756 offices.

Most remote is the northern British Columbia line running through practically unknown country, where the operators and repairmen live in cabins, spend their time on the line and on their own fur trap line, and have their supplies shipped in once a year by pack train. So remote is this line that the men seldom see another person from one pack train to the next. They are however, in constant communication with stations along the line, and patrol the wire regularly, especially after heavy snowstorms. Snowslides in this mountainous bush region have wiped out whole sections of the line at times.

This and other lines to remote sections have their heaviest traffic in summer but are kept open all year so that communication may be maintained in these regions where radio communication has not yet been installed or would be too costly to install. Along the St. Lawrence north shore route and on the Magdalen Islands, as an example, it costs very little to keep the communication open, as the operators have the equipment in their own home, and are paid a small annual salary for tending it. Usually the wife is the operator while the husband patrols the line, and in this way they are free to make their living at their other work.

The telegraph and telephone wire which runs through northern British Columbia, from the most northern railway stop, Hazelton, to the short Yukon railway line at Whitehorse, is one of the lines of communication operated by the Dominion government to link remote parts of the Dominion with other means of communication.

School Boys Train For Business Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng. — "Business firms" with imaginary world-wide ramifications are operated by members of the last-year classes at St. Margaret's Central School for Boys here. While still at school the boys are able to acquire practical office training.

For a complete half-day session each week two class-rooms are transformed into business "offices," connection being established by telephone. Each class is split up into 10 "firms," each of three boys. Half of the "firms" are accommodated in one class-room known as England, and the remaining five conduct their business in a room labeled Brazil. The network of telephones and the transmission of messages is in charge of a Cable Company group.

Everything is conducted on strict business lines, letters, contracts, bills of lading, cheques, bank paying-in slips, and invoices engaging the attention of these youthful "business men," while orders for goods are written on cable forms and passed on to the cable group for transmission.

"Firms" submit their various accounts which are "paid" by check. The bank is carefully conducted by one group of boys and the various business-like documents are printed by students on a small printing press.

Elaborate filing systems are in operation and each "firm" boasts a typewriter.

In fact, this little business community is conducted in such realistic fashion that quite recently a firm of painters and decorators and another dealing in motor vehicles went "bankrupt."

Missouri Strike Ends

TRENTON, Mo., Sept. 5 (AP)—A strike of union employees of the Missouri Public Service Company in protest against a contemplated municipal plant was called off and electrical service was restored yesterday.

Foreign Power Experts Find Much of Interest In Visit to TVA Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 5—Government and private industry get along very nicely in other parts of the globe, in such matters as power development, navigation and irrigation, visitors to the world power conference in Washington said while on tour in this section.

One group came to Knoxville before the conference and arrangements were made for two more groups to come here after the Washington meeting. While here they saw projects of the Tennessee Valley Authority, including Norris Dam, and dams of the Aluminum Company of America. They were here three days, a round-table discussion being held the last day. A banquet in their honor was also given.

"We started power development early this century in Sweden," said Axel Ekwall of Stockholm, chief of the Swedish Water Power board. "The Government controls about 30 per cent of the power and private industry 70 per cent, but since the development was made together there is a good feeling between the two."

Sweden relies more than other nations on power development because she has to import her coal from England and Poland.

Also from Sweden on the tour is Wolmar Fellenius, professor of the Swedish Technical University, and his son, Bror, a civil engineer, who says that construction problems are intensified by having a soil that is soft clay, down 300 feet in some places, making it difficult to get a solid foundation.

In Germany, the employment situation is "very good," according to Dr. Casper Dantscher, profeesor of the Technical University of Munich, and Georg Stroh of the Siemans-Baunnion company.

"Municipalities have the greatest part in German power development," said Professor Dantscher, "and the greatest percentage of our power comes from coal."

Public works, along the Roosevelt lines, but on a smaller scale, are being carried out in Mexico and Venezuela, said visitors from those two countries.

Irrigation is the especial forte of Adolfo Orive Alba in Mexico, managing director of the Rodriguez Dam in Lower California.

In Venezuela, President Contreras, "has spent about 70,000,000 bolivars on public works projects and is putting the unemployed back on the job," said Carlos Anglade, in charge of power development in the Caracas region.

President Roosevelt is looked upon with interest in South America because of his sponsorship of a pan-American movement, according to Rodolfo Ballester of Buenos Aires. Señor Ballester is inspector-engineer for the irrigation department of the Argentine Government. He and Enrique Gongora, engineer in the bureau of surveys and designs of the Peruvian Government, are to tour the drought section following the Washington power congress.

Bridgeport Ban Put on Dumas, Hugo Novels

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 5 (AP)—Removal from the class rooms of Bridgeport's three high schools of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" and Alexander Dumas's "Three Musketeers" and "Twenty Years After" was reported yesterday.

Two school commissioners condemned the books, basing their objections on religious grounds and claiming that the novels "touch on immorality in general."

The books were ordered stricken from a compulsory reading list following a conference of the board of education Sept. 3 when Dr. Andrew McQueeney and William A. Redden objected to their inclusion.

Dr. McQueeney said he was opposed to the classics, read by generations of schoolboys, because they "are on the index of the Roman Catholic Church."

"The three books in question," he said, "are contrary to the church's views and hold up the church in an unfair light and to ridicule. They touch on immorality in general."

Mr. Redden, discussing the situation, said "there are some groups which take great delight in destroying the church and religion. We can talk about freedom but there comes a point where it must be limited. We must have morals or chaos."

The removal of the books from the reading list drew from Jack C. Bergen, president of the board, a statement that "this is a bad precedent we are setting."

"Jews," he said, "might object to the 'Merchant of Venice'; capitalists might object to Karl Marx' books and other well-known works may be withdrawn. I am opposed to removing books."

Mr. Bergen was supported by John A. Young, assistant superintendent of schools, who said, "I have no objection to the books, my child has read them."

The upshot of the controversy was an order to Worcester Warren, superintendent of schools, to remove the books from class rooms pending further discussion at a board meeting Sept. 14. The board agreed, however, to permit the books to remain in school libraries.

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Solution to Crossword Puzzle

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R	E	T	■	Y	E	S
A	■	■	■	■	I	■
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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. We think interesting feature referendum among "word changers" whether obsolete, archaic, dialectic, colloquial, slang words are "acceptable."

2. Prune, Prone, Prove, Grove, Grope, Grape, Grace, Glace, Place, Peace, Peach.

3. One pipe fills 1-50th of the tank in 1 minute while the other empties 1-150th in the same time; therefore, the filling pipe gains 1-75th of a tankful each minute, or a full tank in 75 minutes—1 1-3 hours.

4. No answer required. Longest lists will be published.

City Research Aiming For Better Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 5 — The citizen who wants good local government, but who can't find the time to become an expert in appraising his city administration and suggesting improvements, has found in recent years an agency by which he can get these jobs done.

In many of the large cities, he has set up bureaus of municipal research, staffed by highly trained men, to give the expert advice to the city hall and county building that he would give if he were capable of doing so.

Men who direct these bureaus held a meeting the other day in Ann Arbor, Mich., to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the first bureau of municipal research in the United States, that of New York City. The convention offered an opportunity to review the progress of the movement which has taken on important recruits in the last four years.

New Bureaus Set Up

In that period bureaus have been established in New Haven, Conn.; New Orleans, Boston, Newark, N. J., and Providence, R. I., bringing the total of governmental research bureaus of all types, public and private, local and statewide, up to about 200.

A useful new tool for democratic government has been shaped in the establishment of these bureaus, it appears. Their record shows that those which have accomplished most steer away from politics, do not lead "crusades", and rarely take part in lobbies.

Few of them indeed appear to merit the epithet given the pioneering New York research group by its Tammany foes, the "Bureau of Municipal Besmirch." But by getting the facts and putting them in the hands of officials and citizens they have brought about reforms.

Often the part played by these bureaus in municipal progress is little known. The research technique is to stay out of the picture as much as possible, giving credit to the public official who adopts the recommendation. "The bureau's function is to put a bug in the ears of officials," said Robert M. Paige, secretary of the Governmental Research Association, in a conversational effort to explain their purpose.

Accomplishments Shown

Nevertheless, in their own official publication and in the National Municipal Review, bureaus record their accomplishments. Many have made studies which have led to such improvements in local government as the establishment of merit systems, standardization of salaries, setting up of better accounting systems and budgetary procedure, consolidation of overlapping agencies of government and so on.

Continuous efforts in behalf of a better system of local government have been known to lay foundations for a complete change, as in the case of San Francisco and Schenectady, where new charters have been adopted in recent years.

While there is great diversity among the bureaus when the accomplishments of all of them are bulked the bureaus can be seen to have rather similar purposes. Mr. Paige describes them as "impartial extra-legal agencies to increase the efficiency of government," and as a group they appear to fit in well with this description.

But it may be asked, isn't it the job of the city officials to uphold standards of administration? If you elect honest and intelligent men to office, can't you trust them to find the best methods of running their departments?

Do Their Best Work

The answer is found in the fact that the bureaus do some of their best work in cities which have the most efficient governments. Cincinnati, often called the best-governed big city in the United States, is one in which the local municipal research bureau is outstanding. The bureau in that city is proud of the fact that in the last ten years it has made 66 studies for the city, the county and the schools, and that many of its recommendations were adopted by these divisions of local government.

The reason why bureaus find plenty to do even in cities where officials are conscientious and progressive is said to be due to the fact that governments rarely provide for their own research undertakings. Modern business, when it gets big enough and can afford it, does do just this. It frees some of its employees from routine work and pays them to think in terms of the future, to experiment, to find new methods applicable to the industry. It expects of these people no immediate results in terms of production but is satisfied if they present, now and then, an idea or a process that will cut costs, improve quality or increase sales.

City governments, on the other hand, usually keep their employees busy on immediate tasks. A few official research agencies have been set up, as in the city and county of Los Angeles, the former having a bureau of budget and efficiency with a considerable staff, the latter a department of budget and research.

Preparing Reports

Municipal reference libraries in Chicago and other cities do something along this line, preparing reports of what other cities are doing, spending, or saving. But this phase of the movement is in its infancy. In Hartford, Conn., where an enlightened mayor established such a bureau, it became an issue in his campaign for re-election and was abolished when he lost.

In the future, official research bureaus may take over much of this work at present done privately, some experts believe. Orin F. Nolting, assistant director of the International City Managers' Association, is of the opinion that as local government technique improves, city departments will establish their own research divisions or participate in a central official research agency.

The recent meeting at Ann Arbor gave evidence that the bureau directors themselves see great future possibilities in their field.

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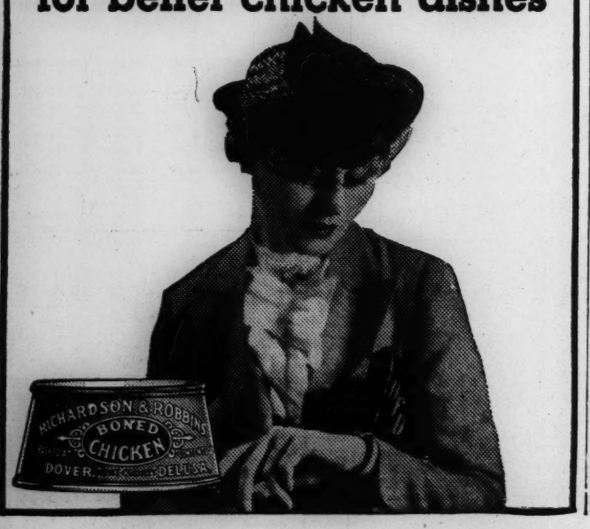

Cotton Picker Does Work of 82 Men

International
Mack Rust
Co-Inventor of Machine

The Rust Mechanical Cotton Picker at Work in Cotton Field at Stoneville, Mississippi

Federal experts much interested in trial of improved Rust machine in cotton fields of Mississippi — Protests reach department of agriculture on effect possible success would have on employment.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Department of Agriculture officials are watching with deep interest trial performances of the Rust cotton-picking machine now being staged in Mississippi.

Their conclusion is that while mechanically more perfect than it was at the time of its first appearance two years ago, the invention has yet to reach a stage where it will cause the social revolution that it has been predicted will follow in its wake.

Letters have flooded the department from all sorts of people expressing anxiety over the effect the mechanical cotton-picker will have on employment in the South. If the machine comes into popular use in the cotton-belt, the services of 7,000,000 of the 9,000,000 cotton pickers, mostly Negroes, will no longer be required, it has been estimated.

Only an Experiment Yet

To all its correspondents, who range from poor farmers to rich philanthropists, the department has replied that the machine at the present time is in "an advanced stage of experimentation" and until it is put into commercial production, and actually begins to replace hand labor, the department will not concern itself with predictions as to its social effects.

Demonstrations of the picker held in a Mississippi cotton field early this week under the supervision of the state experiment station will be followed by further tests this weekend which Department of Agriculture officials are planning to attend.

Last Monday, the large machine marched through a cotton field in front of a large audience gathering more cotton in an hour with its steel fingers than a man could pick in an entire day.

Did Work of 82 Men

In eight hours it equalled the accomplishment of 82 men working for the same length of time.

The inventors of the mechanical picker do not have any plans for putting their machine into commercial production yet and have not, as far as is known in official circles, estimated what it will cost the plantation owner.

They have built 10 machines to date. Eight of them are in this country and the other two have been taken to Russia by one of the brothers for demonstration to Soviet authorities.

Keenly aware of the social problem their invention may create, the Rust brothers are reported to be ready to put their profits into a foundation to study means of eliminating the technological unemployment that would be brought about.

See Slow Readjustment

Department of Agriculture experts are taking an optimistic view of the invention and its effect. Because of its cost, they expect it to be introduced into every-day use rather gradually, giving plenty of time for readjustment.

Then, too, they believe it will take out of the fields large numbers of women and children who spend long hours in back-breaking labor during the cotton-picking season. At worst they say, the so-called "revolution" should not be any more serious than that caused by the invention of the wheat combine.

The department has not made any study of the feasibility of the Rust brothers, plan to lease their machines only to persons entering into certain agreements regarding minimum wages, maximum hours and child labor.

Lloyd George-Hitler Parley Seeks Accord On European Issues

BERCHTESGADEN, Ger., Sept. 5 (AP)—An Englishman and a German, whose differences once caused mutual dislike, shook hands in this Bavarian town last night.

David Lloyd George, Great Britain's prime minister during the World War and one of the authors of the treaty of Versailles, clasped hands with Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, who as a soldier in the war fought the British and as a statesman denounced the Versailles Treaty.

Mr. Lloyd George, on a study tour, was accompanied by his son and Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reich ambassador-designate to the Court of St. James's.

They motored from Munich to Herr Hitler's mountain home at Berchtesgaden. The automobiles were supplied by the German Government.

Herr Hitler and Mr. Lloyd George chatted animatedly about three hours, and the Welshman appeared in high spirits.

Besides a discussion of general European politics, a reliable authority said Herr Hitler and Mr. Lloyd George touched on a possible new Locarno agreement. Details, however, were not disclosed.

Newspaper Survey Reports 6,000,000 Workers in Idleness

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP) — The New York Sun made public last night its final report of a series, numbering the total unemployment in the country "for the average year 1935" at 6,000,000 among the 51,000,000 workers of age 10 and older, and citing "great gains" in employment during 1936.

The report broke down its figures to show the total estimated unemployed in industry and trade was 3,593,000, comparing figures for 1929 and 1935 in manufacturing, trade, transportation, communication and mining.

"The survey does not cover the 22,000,000 other workers of the country who are in agriculture, the professions, governmental service and personal and domestic service," the report said. "As to these, the Sun offers an estimate, which it warns is not supported by definite figures, of 2,500,000.

"This would place total unemployment among the 51,000,000 workers, 10 years and older in the country, at 6,000,000 for the year 1935."

Peace Medals Given Schools by Fidac

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 5 (AP) —National headquarters of the American Legion received word today that Fidac, inter-allied World War veterans' organization now meeting in Gdynia, Poland, had honored three American universities for outstanding work this year in promoting international good will and understanding.

The schools are: Boston University, Oberlin College and the University of Washington at Seattle, Wash.

The medals go to the schools which develop during the year the best curricular programs for promoting international good will and understanding, and which do the most toward building up in the community a sound public opinion for world peace.

America Now Regarded As World's Music Center

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Paul Dogue-reau, young French concert pianist, said he believes the center of the musical world has shifted from Europe to America.

The musician, visiting his sister prior to an American concert tour, said Europe is bored with art and artistic penronalities, adding:

"As a result, the best artists come to America where they are received with an open heart."

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Sending Pictures by Phone Dramatizes Roosevelt Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Sept. —Half an hour after President Roosevelt has talked to a Nebraska or Iowa farmer or christened a Mississippi river bridge, a picture of the scene will be in New York city, or perhaps even scattered to 28 other cities over the country. It is done by the modern marvel, the telephoto. This is the first presidential campaign in which the telephoto has been employed.

When the slower and more laborious eye-witness description of the event is composed by reporters and telegraphed to editors, the picture has already arrived.

The picture has been telephoned —literally telephoned—into the big city.

The Presidential Special of old campaign days is being changed and modernized. Politicians who accompany the candidate still sleep on shelves that unfold from the sides of Pullmans, but nowadays they have cubicles to themselves.

New Style "Sleeper" Used

The modern all-steel compartment car is used. On Mr. Roosevelt's 9-car special there is only one regular Pullman car with central aisle and green curtains. The rest are compartment cars, with an aisle on the side, like European "corridor-trains," and metal rooms fitted with lavatory, washstand, electric fan and individual hangers.

Four years ago the Roosevelt special was not air-cooled. Now it is. Other electric gadgets are standard for political tours. The Landon train has special loudspeakers that swing out from the roof of the rear platform. Mr. Roosevelt's "non-political" special is not so equipped, but it will be when he takes to active campaigning.

But the most interesting mechanical gadget of the 1936 campaign year is the telephoto and the dark room developing apparatus right on the train, which is now universal. There are several types of this new service.

They Have a Busy Life

Cameramen who follow a presidential candidate have always led busy and fairly hazardous lives. Most active newspapermen expect once or twice on every trip to be bullied, arrested or possibly even clubbed by officious policemen who line the crowded stations and distrust and dislike everyone in sight.

But the cameramen have possibly an even more burdensome time. They must not only be on hand in the crowd, carrying a heavy camera, but on top of something, to take the picture.

A cameraman will climb anything. No tree can withstand him. He emerges in the most impossible places. Let there be a big crowd, a presidential address in a jammed station yard and lo, cameramen will appear on top of neighboring freight cars, station rooms, or even sometimes, on each other. They are motivated by a magnificent single-mindedness that banishes apprehension and decorum.

Were in Mormon Temple

Photographers bobbed up in the Mormon temple at the services for the late Secretary Dern. If Mr. Roosevelt counts little Darlene Welber's five fingers at a lonesome farm on the Dakota prairie, they are there. But it is after the picture is taken that the most spectacular modern development now occurs.

Joseph Jamieson of the Wide World agency has one section of his drawing room compartment fitted up as a dark room, and develops and makes a print 20 minutes after President Roosevelt has returned from one of his trips. It is the same procedure normally followed by George Skadding of the Associated Press photographic agency, and others aboard. All told a score of "still" and sound camera men are aboard.

Freshly developed print in hand, the photographer next dashes over to the railroad station, before the presidential train starts out, and calls New York on the long-distance telephone. By preference the call is made from the station baggage room.

Drop a Nickel in the Slot

"Hello, New York; got that photograph you wired about. Are you ready—line clear? OK, here she comes!" And with that the photograph is sent.

It is sent right over the telephone, with no more fuss than it is to tell about it. An iron bracket that looks like a U, upside down, is slipped over the telephone box. This is wrapped around with wire and is an induction coil. A wire runs from the coil to the scanning machine, which is put down on a handy table near by This is about the size of a valise and weighs about 70 ponnds. Its chief constituent is a turntable against which is focussed an "electric eye," which means a telephoto cell. This is set going and activates a similar turntable syncronized with it, in New York. Any old telephone can be used.

No Direct Connection

No direct connection with the telephone wire is needed; the mouthpiece is simply kept off. When Mr. Roosevelt was up at Eastport, Maine, recently, the surprised photographers found they could work the same miracle with old-fashioned wooden-type boxes.

A requisite, however, is a good connection between cities, and no interruptions. The voice of a telephone-girl hundreds of miles along the line demanding 'another nickel please' might show itself in disfigurements on the President's face.

It takes about eight minutes for the photograph to complete its revolutions so that its replica is received in New York. Here is the time schedule then for getting the picture.

Mr. Roosevelt counts Baby Darlene's fingers.

	Minutes
Trip back to train	15
Developing print on train	20
Getting N. Y. on telephone (3000 miles)	5
Transmitting picture	8
Total	48

More Elaborate System

The Associated Press service has an even more elaborate system, according to Mr. Skadding. A "conference hook-up" is arranged among subscribers in the 28 cities now served by the telephoto agency. It is a good deal like a broadcasting chain hook-up, and leased wires are employed.

Thus the photograph of Mr. Roosevelt and Baby Darlene is not only transmitted to New York, but identically and simultaneously to all the other cities.

The wires are palpitating with the same presidential smile, all at the same instant.

Still another refinement has just been introduced by the International News Picture service. Here the light waves are converted into sound waves right in the original portable machine. Then the sound track is brought to the mouthpiece of the telephone. A high-note represents a dark shade as the respective turntables revolve; a bass note comes out as a lighter shade.

A tender soprano carries its own meaning.

The voice of the picture ripples on in a queer unnatural discharge that does not stop for words or sentences, and lo, 1000, 2000 or 3000 miles away there is the same picture of Mr. Roosevelt's beaming smile—and little Darlene.

Judge Limits Press Freedom

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 5 (AP)—Asserting that freedom of the press has "its definite limits," Chief Justice William M. Maltbie of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors proposed last night that newspapermen representing out-of-state publications be barred from trials in Connecticut courts.

He made his proposal at a dinner meeting of the Connecticut Bar association following its two-day convention here, submitting a "definite program" governing the relationship between the courts and the press.

"No good purpose is served," said the chief justice, "by admitting representatives of individual newspapers outside the state, for they can get all the information which can be of general public interest as to what takes place in court from the press associations."

The jurist contended "there should be a strict limitation upon the extent to which the representatives of the press should be admitted to our court rooms," and said that any Connecticut judge who decides to put the program into operation "can rest assured that I will stand by his side and take my full share of the responsibility."

The chief justice proposed that attendance at trials be restricted to representatives of newspapers circulating or publishing in the community where the court is sitting or where the crime occurred and "perhaps under close restriction" to newspapers having a general circulation in the State.

"Beyond these," he said, "only a proper number of representatives of the great press associations should be admitted."

The chief justice recommended also:

"While the court is in session no going and coming of messengers or runners should be permitted."

"No pictures should be made in the court room, either by camera or free-hand drawing . . . and no radio equipment allowed."

"Reporters should not be permitted to crowd about the court room or its environs.

"The trial judge should exercise supervision over the giving out by the court reporters of transcripts of the evidence."

The justice declared freedom of the press "is essential to the stability and progress of government. But just as the liberty of the individual may not be permitted to take on the aspect of a license to do as he will, regardless of the rights of others, so freedom of the press has its definite limits."

"That freedom," he continued, "has been, and is daily, by no small part of our publications terribly abused. . . . The scandal-mongering sheet is a blot upon our civilization."

WPA Drops 500 Men; Too Seldom on Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 — Five hundred men in the engineering division of the Works Progress Administration here have been ordered dropped from employment rolls, on the grounds that they were absent from work more than 70 per cent of the time, Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, WPA administrator for New York City, announced today.

"I have come to the conclusion that anyone who is absent from the job 70 per cent of the time doesn't need the work," Colonel Somervell said. "There are 160,000 persons on the home relief rolls of New York City who need jobs."

'Young Front' Aids Swedish Women In Public Posts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish "Young Front" has now completed more than a year of work. The "Young Front" is an organization of women between 20 and 30 who have joined together for the purpose of forming what they believe is an "essential background" to the labors of isolated women who serve in Parliament, on City Councils, or on public committees of one sort and another.

Isolated women in public posts, say the members of the "Young Front," deserve more support from the rank and file than is usually given them. Their struggle for social economic rights, for a greater measure of equality with men, for a wider comprehension of the nature of woman's "place," requires a far more generous appreciation than is bestowed, and women in general should be more awake to what they owe their leaders, it is contended.

Summer Conferences

When the "Young Front" was first formed, it consisted of but five enthusiasts. But that was not discouraging. Better, said they, to have five "red-hots" than 500 "lukewarms"—which reasoning proved correct, since, from the original nucleus has sprung a present membership of 100 or more, drawn together by means of meetings, study circles, and even summer conferences, at which questions of politics and peace, and now women can affect such matters, have been discussed.

The "Front," moreover, has even now developed a daughter society at Falun in Dalecarlia, which started with 13 members and is growing steadily.

Work With Peace League

Much of the program of the "Young Front" resembles that of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and when this was discovered, it became possible for the two organizations to work side by side.

Both, as a first point in their program, stand for peace obtained through international disarmament and through the establishment of social political and economic justice.

But the younger society lays almost greater stress on a second point —the firm belief that only by freedom and complete equality between people without regard to race, color, class, creed, and particularly sex, can real peace be obtained.

Scots Sing Ballads To Mark Centenary Of Ettrick Shepherd

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SELKIRK, Scot. — A great company of borderers and lovers of border ballads met on the shore of St. Mary's Loch recently to honor the centenary of a Scot who was said to rival Sir Walter Scott as a teller of short stories. He was James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd.

Certainly his knowledge of the lore and minstrels of his native country amounted to genius and Sir Walter was one of the first to greet him as a brother writer. Hogg had little schooling—only a few months at the age of six, then years of herding.

As shepherd to Laidlaw of Elibank, whose son was a great friend of Scott's, he got real encouragement and it was while working at Blackhouse on the Douglas Burn that Laidlaw and Sir Walter came up the valley to see him.

A fund is being raised to restore the monument erected on the shore of St. Mary's Loch and an oration delivered by Gen. Sir Walter Maxwell Scott, who is the great grandson of Sir Walter and who lives at Abbotsford.

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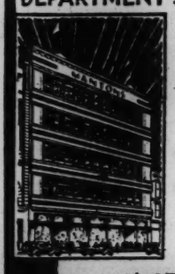
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Will France Evolve New Democracy?

Last of a series of six articles on the France of today, describing seriously conflicting issues for which Premier Blum is seeking to effect a solution. Other articles appeared in the Monitor Aug. 31-Sept. 4, inclusive.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Out of its present sharp struggle to reconcile political liberty for the individual with economic security for the masses, will France evolve for the world a new social democracy?

The question has been raised here by recent attempts to transform the Popular Front from a primarily proletarian cabinet of class combat to a decisive factor in the reunification of the French people. A movement still somewhat embryonic and scattered has been started to attain this goal.

Strikes Dampen Hopes

But the recurrence in recent days of the numerous occupational strikes in several parts of France, as well as the continued high tension over the civil revolt in Spain, have partially dampened the hope that had arisen of checking the tendency toward division into two hostile camps.

In the fire of latent social conflict, in the fierce heat of scarcely suppressed political and economic strife, the French nation today seems in process of being forged anew. From this may come either Communist anarchy, Fascist tyranny or a regenerated Republican regime.

If France's genius for compromise, moderation and sound individualism prevails then the result need not be violent collectivist revolution, but can easily evolve past the present crisis into peaceful progress toward a happier, more effective form of socialized self-government.

France Is United

Despite its divisions and its differences, notwithstanding its hostile clashes, the French nation today remains fundamentally one. From the golden wheat fields of the flattest Flanders where tall poppies flame, to the snowy Alpine peaks of saw-toothed Savoie; from the downy, moist hills of misty Normandie with its scraggly apple orchards, to sun-seared Provence where dusty gray-green olive trees march in endless ranks over dry ochre earth; from the silver-blue shores of Biscay to oak-beamed Alsace on the banks of the Rhine—underneath all this diversity, France is a united whole. To go from the mystic menhirs of Celtic Brittany to the robust Roman arches of the Riviera is but to pass from France to France.

Varied but unified the land, individual but united the people.

There is the white-haired peasant of the Dordogne whom I found hammering happily at bits of iron on his primitive forge, outside the cliff dwelling in Les Eyzies where his ancestors had lived from time immemorial.

Far Wanderings

Under a grape-vine trained on a trellis above the narrow, more-than-medieval lane, he was a perfect picture of a peace-crowned patriarch. Greeting me with all the easy grace of a diplomat, he talked with tranquil fervor of his wanderings far from his "country" (that is to say his own village and valley!); of how he had gone to work for a time, in a factory in Paris—"Ah, Paris!"—but how, after a while, he could no longer resist the longing to come back to his tiny home tucked snugly under the great overhanging cliff.

He talked a little also, of France and her difficulties, and though he was keenly aware of its sharp struggles, one could feel, as he glanced up affectionately at the cliffs which had sheltered mankind's earliest civilization, his deeply confident conviction that the France of simple artisans and peasants, of individuals, which he knew and loved, was equally solid and secure.

Long on the Land

Then there is the Marquis with whom I spent several days at his seignorial Château in Bourgogne, where his family have lived almost without interruption since the eleventh century—the records, at least, go back no farther. Surveying his vast vineyards spread over countless acres, he still seemed at heart a simple patriarchal peasant, happiest when close to the soil. He, too, talked of his wanderings far from his own country, but through Europe and Asia, where he had been an ambassador, but had found contentment only at home on his Burgundy hills.

He discussed energetically, but a bit abstractedly, France's trials and troubles; and though he was vigorous in his denunciation of the "envious doctrine" of communism and socialism, he did not condemn the French masses of workers and peasants, but rather talked of them with apologetic gentleness, like a father seeking to excuse his ill-behaved children. Only against the threat from over the Rhine did he become violent.

They are not isolated exceptions, these two. One encounters the same spirit everywhere, in laborers, and bankers, servants and savants—a sort of tacit recognition of fraternal solidarity which every Frenchman feels for every other Frenchman. There is a subconscious acceptance by all of each individual's own particular state and stage of experience, based on an underlying, unchallenged sense of unity, and plastered over, very often, by a brusquely humorous raillery, a careless rough camaraderie. As a Parisian street-vendor said to me once: "And why shouldn't we fight if we want to—aren't we brothers?"

Liberty — Equality — Fraternity: none of them exist in their pure state in France, where petty bureaucratic tyranny, economic inequality and class strife are rampant. And yet there is at the same time a strong sense of all three deeply imbedded in the French people. It is doubtful whether anywhere in the world one feels so mentally free as in France.

There may be moral license in France, but there is certainly a great measure of mental freedom. There may be flagrant inequality in fact, but there is a feeling of equable camaraderie. There may be fierce class hatred and political strife, but underneath it is a powerful sense of fraternal solidarity—the slightest threat of foreign invasion, for instance, and immediately France would resist as one man.

Liberty — Equality — Fraternity: the three words are everywhere in France carved on every public building from Paris to the smallest provincial village. And they are also painted on every Roman Catholic church in the country, for, since the separation of the Church and State, the churches are in theory public property.

Crowning the sharp spire of Notre Dame de Paris' lacelike Gothic splendor a Gallic cock twists and turns in the wind above the ecclesiastical cross. The symbol is deliberate—the Gallic cock is placed above the Roman cross on every French cathedral as a sign of France's independence.

Church Still Active

But within these "sovereign" weather-cocks the Church has hidden "sacred relics!" So today, despite France's formal freedom from the papal authority, the Roman Catholic clerical tradition tends to dominate the Frenchman from the inside, so that his independence is often more apparent than real.

When a year ago nearly thirty thousand members of Col. François de la Rocque's Croix de Feu, the most militantly fascist of the "patriotic leagues," marched up the Champs Elysées, in regimented companies, at the head of each section marched a Roman Catholic priest or bishop. The Fiery Cross has been dissolved as a league, but as a party it persists and within its Gallican exterior clericalism is yet to be reckoned with.

When Rome was still admittedly pagan and French Provence was a Roman province, Nimes was its lavish capital, imperial oasis in the demi-desert of Provence. Conquered by that irresistable sense of proportion which already was France, the Roman conquerors raised two magnificent monuments to it: the arena and the Maison Carrée.

Two Monuments

Perfect oval prototype of an American football stadium, the arena's Roman arches reek of popular history, shout aloud of 2000 years of mob and mass.

Delicate rectangular temple of rhythmic Grecian columns, discreet as a woodland glade, the Maison Carrée whispers gently of contemplative seclusion, of subtle arts reserved for the élite.

But despite their crying contrast, these two monumental ruins are inseparably one, united by the speechless perfection of their proportions. So today, "proletariat" and "patron" in France are linked by their common heritage as Frenchmen, and the same sense of proportion, inherent in both, can stop their strife if it is applied to France's problems wisely—and in time.

Yesterday capital of pagan Gaul, Nimes is today the capital of Protestant France. Not so very far from the slender symmetry of the Maison Carrée stands the "Grand Temple" of the Reformed Christian Church, solid and square and shut as a fortress in a forbidding land.

Over the doorway, however, is carved in the yellow-white limestone wall a book, bolted open, and across its pages open for all to read are the words "Sainte Bible," the Holy Bible. Here as in many other Protestant churches throughout France today, the French people are being taught the Scriptures, the unadulterated Word, of which Jesus said, "If ye continue in my word . . . ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

Individual Must Triumph

"If the individual is doomed to perish in the organized collectivity, then traditional France is in danger of perishing with him," writes André Siegfried, French political economist. "But if the individual is destined finally to reappear and triumph, then France is eternal. It is from this viewpoint that French politics have not ceased to be not only interesting but vitally important."

It would be idle to deny that individualism is gravely menaced in France today by collectivism. The "revolt of the masses," the increasingly insistent demand—perfectly natural and often justified—of the great mass of workers for more well-being, more pay, more leisure, more economic security, contains a direct threat to the individualistic regime of traditional France. For the intervention of masses tends to take the form of "direct action," and leads to direct domination of the State by untrained mentalities which, with all their excellent qualities, are not qualified to rule the nation as a whole. It tends almost inevitably, as Ortega y Gasset points out in his book, "The Revolt of the Masses," to substitute for liberal democracy, in which force is excluded except as a last resort, a dictatorial régime in which force is a primary factor, the first resort instead of the last.

Whether the mass domination is direct—as in communism or the dictatorship of the proletariat, or indirect—as in fascism and the dictatorship of a single personality embodying the desires of the masses, the final result is the same so far as crushing out rationality and free thought, individual liberty and self-government, is concerned.

But this danger to freedom and individualism is recognized in France—even among those who are seeking to change, violently if need be, the existing liberal régime. An acute critical and analytical faculty is an essential part of the French sense of proportion, and holds out hope that even if the Republic were overthrown in France, a reasoned compromise would arise out of the resultant crisis.

In this respect the following extracts from an article in the New Age (Nouvel Age) a French paper of the extreme Left, is deeply significant:

"Let us have it clearly understood what we mean by socialization and individualism. Socialization is neither the uniformization nor the levelling down of collective life. It is not an economic regimentation in which the prosperity of a few will be replaced by the poverty of all. Modern technique makes it possible to provide abundance for all.

Guarantee of Liberties

"The socialization of things is not, therefore, the enemy but the guarantee of individual liberty. The present régime prevents all but a few from developing their human individuality, whereas abundance and leisure will permit everyone to blossom and develop.

"It is true, however, that 'Statist' formulae might lead us into oppression through tyrannical bureaucracy or mechanical conformism. . . . Individualism is, in effect, the necessary antidote for the technical collectivism of today, for the juridical collectivism of tomorrow. Man must be the master of the machine, not its slave. Human individualism through the socialization of things—that is the modern miracle which we must bring about by the new revolution of abundance for all in the midst of liberty for each one!"

Fundamentally, the critical situation in France today, with its profound implications for the rest of the world, is summed up in two brief statements made by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pages 225 and 223):

"Thus it is that the march of time bears onward freedom's banner. The powers of this world will fight, and will command their sentinels not to let truth pass the guard until it subscribes to their systems; but Science, heeding not the pointed bayonet, marches on. There is always some tumult, but there is a rallying to truth's standard."

And finally:

"Spiritual rationality and free thought accompany approaching Science, and cannot be put down."

Missed Bus Fares Put In Wee Red Box

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bournemouth, Eng.

IN 60 buses belonging to the Bournemouth Corporation have been placed red collecting boxes. An inscription on the boxes reads:

"If the conductor should miss your fare,
Remember the wee red box awaits you there."

It may not be good verse, but it is good business. In the first nine days a sum of nearly £9 in pennies was collected from these boxes, representing 2100 penny fares which might otherwise have been missed during rush hours.

Call for 'Moses' Cradles Aids Blind in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Motoring babies of Britain are giving employment to blind workers. There is a large increase in the number of babies being taken about in "Moses" cradles, made by blind homeworker craftsmen of the National Institute for the Blind.

These cradles are of a type used thousands of years ago, and allow a child to be taken comfortably in a motorcar. The wicker bed, with the baby tucked comfortably inside, rests on the seat beside the mother.

Flood-Control Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 5—Immediate steps will be taken by the State Water and Power Resources board to establish flood control districts in the State, as authorized by the recent special session of the Legislature, Secretary of Forests and Waters James F. Borgardus announced this week. Preparations for preliminary hearings in the respective flood control districts will be made so that the Federal government can start construction early next year.

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Reich to Join London Scheme for Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

and also at a big meeting in Hackney which went still further in supporting definite assistance for the Spanish Government.

Hendaye Sees Rebels Waging Stiff Battle To Hold Gains at Irun

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, Sept. 5—Main insurgent forces today are still outside of Irun with Government militia continuing to hold the international bridge and other parts of the seacoast town, to capture which severe fighting may still be necessary.

A serious aspect is given to the situation by reports which have not yet been confirmed that 300 highly trained French volunteer fighters have crossed into Irun to support the defenders. These are now well supplied with ammunition which came from Bilbao too late to save them from the general stampede which took place yesterday.

Last night the rebel attackers attempted to cross the river but were repulsed by machine gun fire.

Irun Refugees Confident

Hendaye today presents a strange aspect with Spanish refugees walking about wearing anything but a beaten look. The noise in the usually quiet streets of this little town has an ominous ring about it. One hears here and there men discussing the situation confidently in a "wait-till-we-get-back" tone of voice. A Spanish left-wing official who foretold the burning of Irun warns of some further great surprises, possibly also of an international kind.

Tighter Control Likely

The personnel of the new Spanish Government points to a desire for closer union in the direction of affairs under a single control. In the face of the common danger Premier Francisco Largo Caballero, who has long been known as Spain's Lenin and now may justify that denomination, and Indalecio Prieto, appear to have made up their personal quarrel. It is generally admitted that whereas Señor Largo Caballero is the driving force in the new Government, Señor Prieto is its brain.

Greater ruthlessness than ever may, however, now be expected as Premier Largo Caballero is not likely to throw fewer victims to the populace, but more. It is said that he will gather all his forces in one tremendous effort to crush the insurgents.

Rebels Closing In

Judging from the reports supplied by combatant refugees, the fall of Talavera de la Reina, not far from Toledo, signifies an important forward move of insurgents, who, it is said, are gradually closing in on Madrid. But military opinion here considers that their generals in command are excessively cautious. It seems that they wish to make no mistake and to spare their men, but the rise to power of Señor Largo Caballero is a new factor that may well change the balance in the warfare.

New Cabinet Pledges Drive to End Revolt; Politics Pushed Aside

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

MADRID, Sept. 5—The reorganized Spanish Government, under the leadership of Premier Francisco Largo Caballero, threw its entire official force today behind field troops fighting fascist rebels.

"All other political interests are to be subordinated to this end," an official statement declared.

One of the first acts of the new Cabinet, which includes two Communists, was to be the appointment of a generalissimo to direct all military operations against the insurgents.

Proclaims Pacifism

"The composition of the Government represents all political forces that are on the various fronts fighting for a democratic republic," the Cabinet's declaration said.

"The Government tenders friendship to all countries and proclaims pacifism. The Government also manifests its unflinching purpose to maintain the integrity of its national territory."

Cabinet Gets Busy

Premier Largo Caballero called the new cabinet into session immediately after his appointment by President Manuel Azaña. During the meeting, officials said, the situation on all fronts was discussed, campaign plans formulated and the war ministry, which the premier heads, instructed to put the measures into force at once.

The Spanish press acclaimed formation of the new government with only one note of criticism creeping into laudatory editorials. A syndicalist organ, discussing its party affairs, said "at least one sector of Spanish political opinion" was excluded but continued "we must unite to defend the cause of the working classes."

Government Forces With New Munitions In Reattack on Irun

HENDAYE, France, Sept. 5—Hundreds of government militiamen swarmed back to Irun today to battle fascist rebels in the ruined city.

Two hundred Socialists, who had fled before a fierce rebel attack yesterday, returned to seize the Spanish approach to the international bridge from Irun to Hendaye.

Hundreds of others crossed the Bidassoa river in boats to Fuenterrabia and converged on Irun before the rebels consolidated their positions in the war-town city from which they had been driven by flames.

The government soldiers engaged the rebels in a fierce machine gun battle at the bridge head.

Barcelona Munitions

The arrival of two carloads of munitions from Barcelona encouraged the Government soldiers to return to battle.

The railroad cars of war material were sent from the Hendaye station to a place opposite the bridge where they were opened by militiamen controlling the international span.

An international convention between France and Spain by which the Spanish use the railroad from Barcelona through Hendaye permitted the delivery of the munitions. Spain itself does not operate a parallel line in the northern section.

Rebel Reinforcements

Additional rebel troops arrived from the concentration point at Pamplona to reinforce the harassed fascists struggling to maintain their positions in the shell-scarred city.

The rebel advance guard surrounded Irun in an apparent endeavor to crush Government resistance by a decisive attack.

Three hundred socialists from San Sebastian joined the Government forces on the west of Irun in the path of the projected rebel advance.

Wild Dance of Victory

Billowing flames had driven the triumphant rebel forces from Irun during the night. On the outskirts, the fascists danced and sang to celebrate their victory over government militia.

Westward along the coast, government leaders assembled their scattered forces. Artillery at Fort Guadelupe was moved to defense positions before San Sebastian.

Fuenterrabia, fortified government outpost and haven for foreign diplomats during early weeks of fighting, was deserted.

The fate of fascist hostages held by Government defenders in Irun before the fall of the city remained in doubt.

Rebels Fear Massacres

BURGOS, Spain, Sept. 5 (AP)—The rebel provisional government expressed fear today that reorganization of the Madrid regime would be a "signal for recrudescence of the massacre of nationalist (fascist) prisoners." Extremists dominate in Madrid, the rebel leaders charged. The insurgent officials asked the Nobel institute to investigate the reported execution in Madrid of Hyacinthe Benavente, Nobel prize playwright.

Italy Sends More Cruisers

ROME, Sept. 5 (AP)—Three, unidentified Italian cruisers steamed today for Spanish waters, informed sources said, to join the 10,000-ton cruiser Pola in protecting Italian nationals. The Pola was due to arrive at Barcelona today after a speedy voyage resulting from the reported killing of an Italian by government soldiers.

Alcazar Bombarded

MADRID, Sept. 5 (AP)—Government artillery began bombardment of the historic Alcazar at Toledo in which Spanish Fascists have voluntarily imprisoned themselves, the War Ministry reported today. Rebels were declared to have taken refuge in the basement and underground rooms during the bombardment.

Social Credit: First Year Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

newspapers, the press of the province to a very large extent has taken sharp issue with the Government.

Threats Against Opposition

The Canadian Press recently reported a speech given in Peace River by W. J. Lampley, a Social Credit member of the legislature, who said in part: "The coming session of the legislature will be short and sweet, and when it is over the opponents of Social Credit will be yelling some more."

When dealing with the opposition which manufacturers, wholesalers and newspapers of Alberta had shown to the introduction of stamped scrip, which they claimed would result in a great loss to the province and confusion to business, W. A. Fallow, minister of public works, is reported to have stated to a meeting in Vermilion: "They are giving us a rough ride just now, but it is nothing like the ride they are going to get before we get through."

Dividing Into Hostile Camps

The Calgary Herald recently pointed out that good fellowship has existed in the past between political parties to a large extent, in that they co-operated in movements looking to the development of the province, but that the present Government, by means of these constant utterances of an intimidatory nature against those holding differing opinions, would seem to be deliberately endeavoring to drive citizens into two hostile camps, between which amicable and helpful discussion is increasingly difficult.

A licensing measure has been introduced by the Social Credit government whereby almost every trade and business is now under license to the Government and should the Government so wish, every business in the province may be included in this measure. These licenses to carry on business may be cancelled by the Government at any time.

When speaking of the past year's activities, Premier William Aberhart said: "As I look back over the year now past, I realize that we have made more progress than we anticipated; largly due to the continued suffering and the great need of our people and the consequent need of definite action."

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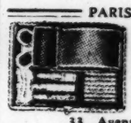
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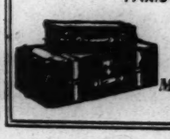

FANCY LEATHER GOODS
Most Moderate Prices

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Car Was Here, So Melisande and Celeste Put On Their Hats Before the Big Mirror

The Golden Basket

By Ludwig Bemelmans

Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Five

Melisande and Celeste Coggeshall had arrived with their father at the Hotel du Panier d'Or—Hotel of the Golden Basket—in Bruges, Belgium when our story opened. One fine day, Jan (you pronounce it Yan), whose father, Monsieur ter Meulen, owned the hotel, took the little girls and his father for a boat ride on the canal. Monsieur ter Meulen saw the Mayor of Bruges on the bridge, stood up to bow to him and—over went the boat, tossing its passengers into the water. The Mayor jumped in to rescue them. Fortunately the canal was shallow; they waded to shore and went into the museum near by to have their clothes dried out. M. ter Meulen saw two of his guests in the museum and became very much disturbed, wondering how he would ever face Madame ter Meulen again.

WHO would tell Madame? And who, yes, who would take back the umbrella, the fox scarf and the guidebook? And what about the filet of sole and the pommes soufflées that should be on the fire by now?

Little Jan in his blue sleigh had consoled himself; he had joined the laughing and rocked in his sleigh.

He opened the door and sang out: "I wish Monsieur Carnewal had been along."

Carnewal—what a beautiful name! Monsieur ter Meulen looked as if he heard a band playing somewhere.

M. Carnewal Took the Book, the Umbrellas and the Fur Piece Back to the Hotel

Why had he not thought of it before? Carnewal was the one who could fix all this, talk to Madame, take back the umbrellas and the book . . .

When the dry clothes arrived, he took his friend's arm. "Servaes, please go over to my hotel and ask Monseieur Carnewal to come here."

Monsieur Carnewal was the "Maitre d'hotel" of the hotel of the Golden Basket. "Maitre d'hotel" means "one who knows all about a hotel." M. Carnewal always carried a napkin around. Most of the time it rested under his arm and stuck out in back like a limp, folded wing.

On the following day there appeared on the front page of the modest newspaper which is printed for the citizens of Bruges a picture of His Excellency the Mayor. Beneath it, written in bold type, was "Hero of the Canal."

Much more deserving of the title of "hero" was Monsieur Carnewal.

An Unsung Hero

Bah! He thought nothing of returning to the hotel with the umbrellas, the book, and the fur piece.

He found the ladies in the lobby, excitedly talking to Madame ter Meulen. He gave them the umbrellas and the book, and before they could say anything, he waved his finger at them and said, "Here, my dear ladies," he walked over to where Madame ter Meulen's desk stood and folded his napkin into waves—"is the Canal; and this—" two inkwells and a ruler became the bridge of St. Nepomuc. He began to tell them the story from the beginning, and he spoke in French. The glorious words of this language helped him to bring the water, wet and flowing, into the room and onto the desk. Besides, there was the advantage that the English ladies understobd French, but would not dare to stumble around in its difficulties to protest anything or to ask a single question.

They decided to say "oui" and even "oui, oui." Miss Thorne at one point went so far as to look at Madame and say, "Les pauvres petites feuilles," which means the poor little leaves. She intended to say "filles," which means girls, but when it is pronounced "feuilles" it means leaves, as found on trees or in a book.

An Opportune Arrival

When he had come to the end, Monsieur Carnewal started once more at the beginning. He said, "Ah, Madame, and you, dear ladies, think!" He looked up and closed his eyes. "Think of how this could have ended! Let us be thankful; there are places where the canal is deep, and long stretches where it runs between tall buildings. No one could be of help there. Your husband, Madame, can he swim?"

"No, ter Meulen is a cook—why should he swim?"

"Then think of it!"

Madame thought of it and wept The two ladies tried to console her.

"Where is Jan—where is my little cabbage?"

It is important in this life always to arrive at the right moment. Monsieur Carnewal took his napkin from the desk and signaled out the window, and presently the travelers came in. Since they had not heard Monsieur Carnewal's story, they were ignorant of the terrible danger they had escaped and surprised that everybody was so happy to see them. They had to go to bed immediately, even Monsieur ter Meulen. The traveling-together ladies took the little girls upstairs. Mr. Coggeshall had not yet come back from Brussels. They put them to bed with two blankets. They took the dresses with them and even fixed the hats which a sergeant of police brought late in the evening. He had taken them off the frightened swans with a long boat hook.

The ladies took the ribbons off, dried and pressed them; then they were carefully stitched on again.

The boat was not mentioned—except up in the attic, where, on the next day, plans were made for another trip.

But Monsieur Carnewal came out of his room and said, "No, children, you are leaving tomorrow."

"Not we?" said the little girls.

"Yes, your father has asked me to have his bill made out tomorrow morning."

Monsieur Carnewal telephoned for *une voiture*, a car to drive to Ostend to bring them to the channel steamer that crossed over to Dover. The trunk which the little girls had packed and which Mr. Coggeshall had sat on so it could be closed was carried down with the two leather bags. Jan stood outside in the garden and waited for the car. It appeared and stopped in front of the door.

The car was here. Part of the top, which had the shape of those seen on baby buggies and was lined with faded green billiard cloth, was down.

The bags were lifted into the car and the trunk put up over the driver's place.

Mr. Coggeshall waited with the children, talking to Jan's parents. This car had the same rich and stuffy leather and horsehair perfume as the museum coach, but it was alive; its body was polished to shine like the color of worn and well-polished riding boots. Needles of sunlight sprang from every bit of brass. The floor was covered with a small piece of red rug, carefully hemmed—on the running board lay a postage-stamp size cocoa-mat so one might clean dirty boots before sitting down. Under the window was a neat sign in French and Flemish that warned the passengers not to lean out of the window, not to open the doors while the car was in motion.

The driver spoke a few confidential words with Mr. Coggeshall, counted the children and the baggage, looked at the clock on the belfry, and then at his own watch.

It was now high time to leave. He adjusted his cap and walked around the car. With sensitive fingers he set the levers for gas and ignition; then he ran to the front and cranked the engine. No other person could start this car or even squeeze the bulb and hope to produce a sound from the horn.

He motioned to the passengers. Melisande and Celeste pulled Monsieur Carnewal over to the car and put him next to the driver. "The air will do you good," said Madame ter Meulen.

[To Be Concluded on Monday, Sept. 14]

More and More Chords

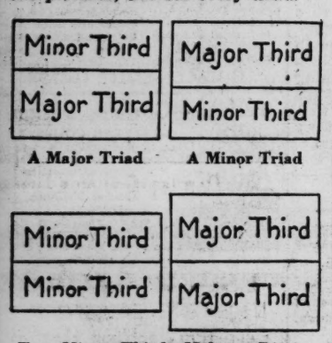
By Nicolas Slonimsky

BY NOW we ought to be familiar with the Triads. ("We" means the little faithful company that has been following this series of articles.) We know (well, we ought to know) that the Major Triad has a major third first, and a minor third next, and that the Minor Triad is just the opposite—a minor third first, a major third next. We know (we do, do we not?) that the Diminished Triad has two minor thirds, and the Augmented Triad has two major thirds.

Let's sit at the piano and try it:
What makes a diminished triad?
Two minor thirds together
Two thirds of a feather
Will make the diminished triad!

Birds "of a feather" means birds of the same kind, doesn't it? So thirds of a feather means thirds of the same kind.

If you care for limericks, you may write one for every triad—try it! Or if you like pictures better, here are pictures, one for every triad.



A Major Triad — A Minor Triad

Two Minor Thirds Make a Diminished Triad; Two Major Thirds Make an Augmented Triad

Of course, all this is only a review of what we know already. But now, let us practice on something new, on Inversions of these triads.

Let us cut out of paper a Heart, a Crescent and an Arrow. They must be small enough to fit onto the ivory keys of the piano.

Inverting the Triad

Put the Heart on C, the Crescent on E, the Arrow on G. They will form a Major Triad, C—E—G.

Now, let us take the Heart C and transfer it to the next C, an octave higher. This is the first Inversion of our Triad, and it is called Sixth Chord, for the very simple reason, that from E to that next C, the distance is a Sixth (E, F, G, A, B, C—a sixth). The Crescent E is at the bottom of the Sixth Chord.

Now let us invert this Sixth Chord. We take the Crescent E and transfer it to the next E, an octave higher. We now have the chord G—C—E. From the bottom note, the Arrow G, to the top note, the Crescent E, there is also a sixth, but, in order to tell this new chord from the first inversion, it is called the Six-Four Chord, because there is a Fourth from the bottom note, the Arrow, to the middle note, the Heart.

Now, let us invert this Six-Four chord. The Arrow G will go to the next G, an octave higher, and we will get the chord C—E—G, our Major Triad, back again!

The Heart is the Tonic of our Major Triad, the Arrow is the Dominant, and the Crescent is the Mediant, the middle-note. You see now that in the Sixth-Chord the Crescent middle-note is at the bottom, and in the Six-Four Chord the Arrow Dominant is at the bottom. The Heart is the key note, the Tonic. It is at the bottom of the Triad, at the top of the Sixth Chord and in the middle of the Six-Four Chord. You can see it plainly in the drawings.

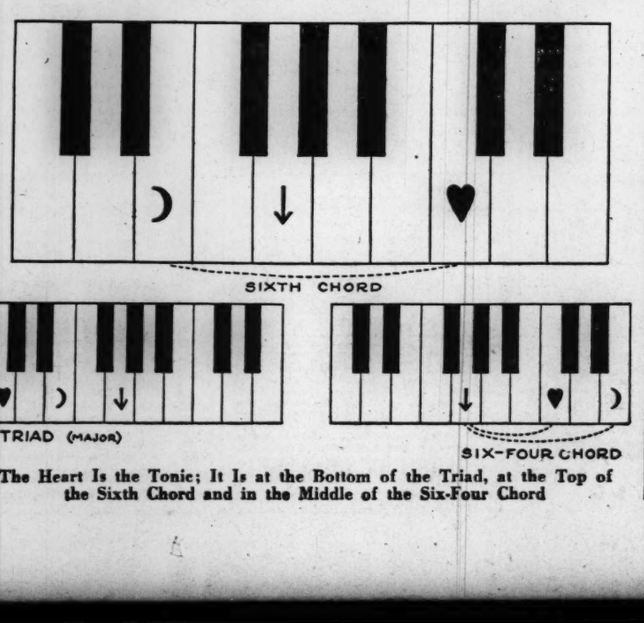
Try it on the Other Keys

Now put the Heart Keynote on some other key, on A, for instance. Then the Crescent Middle-note will be C, the Arrow Dominant will be E. Now invert it. Put the Heart on the next A, an octave higher. You will get a Sixth-Chord.

Now invert this Sixth-Chord, by putting the Crescent C onto the next C, an octave higher. You will get a Six-Four chord. Invert that chord, and you will get your Triad back again.

If you do that on every white key, you will acquire enough practice in handling major triads, minor triads, and one diminished triad. (The triad built on the white keys from B is a diminished triad.) Now you may climb onto the black keys. You will find plenty of augmented and diminished triads if you use both the white and the black keys. On the black keys alone, you will find just one major triad, built on F sharp, and one minor, built on E Flat. Put your Heart, Crescent and Arrow on F sharp, A sharp and C sharp, and try all the inversions. It is just as easy as on the white keys.

[This is the eighth article in this music series, which is being published on this page on the first Monday each month.]



The Heart Is the Tonic; It Is at the Bottom of the Triad, at the Top of the Sixth Chord and in the Middle of the Six-Four Chord

French Cows

I wonder often how the cows
In France know what the children call.
How can they answer properly?
How can they understand at all?

Cows moo in English very well.
In French, I fear they must seem dumb.
Perhaps they wait there in the fields,
Hoping some English child will come,

Some English child, who speaks plain words.
Perhaps they're waiting there for me.
When I'm a little older grown,
I'll build a ship and cross the sea.

MARJORIE KNAPP

Hoppity-Pops and the Golden Coat

MRS. SHEEP was lying with the other members of the flock close up against the hedge, for the day was cold. As she worked her lower jaw round and round one might have supposed she was not thinking of anything in particular. But as a matter of fact she was thinking very hard, just as hard as a sheep can.

Only that morning she had seen Hoppity-Pops running down the road to school. There was nothing unusual about that, for Hoppity-Pops always ran—her feet couldn't help it. But this morning her little nose was as red as a cherry, and her hands were thrust under her armpits, and her thin clothes were worn into holes.

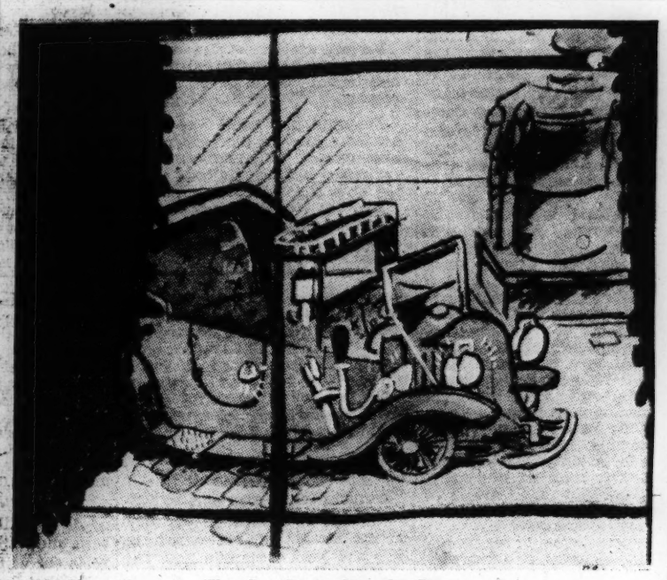
Hoppity-Pops lived in a small house at the end of the lane with her mother. They were so poor that often there was not enough food to eat.

"She is a good little girl," said Mrs. Sheep to herself, and her thoughts went back to the spring when Hoppity-Pops had saved her breakfast milk in order to feed a motherless lamb. "I'd like to do something for her, I would indeed," she went on, working her jaw round and round and round again. "But what can a sheep do?"

A Cold Winter

As the wind grew colder Hoppity-Pops ran faster. Sometimes there was snow in the air and sometimes there was a sharp frost. Even Mrs. Sheep in her thick woolen coat shivered, and was glad to follow the flock into the great barn when night fell.

"The winter's bin a rare cold one," said the farmer, "but it's near through now." And he began to think of lighter mornings and the kindliness of spring sunshine.



The Car Stopped at the Door

Hoppity-Pops thought of these things, too, for she had grown out of her old coat and there was no money to buy another. When the milk came in the morning her mother set the can upside down to drain into the jug so that no drop should be wasted.

But in the corner of the field a lamb bleated and bleated.

"The farmer will see to it, Hoppity-Pops, don't you worry," said her mother, looking down at the small, troubled face beside her.

"But he doesn't hear, he is so busy with all the other animals," said Hoppity-Pops, and pouring her glass of milk into a feeding bottle, she opened the gate of the field and ran over the grass to the lamb.

Mrs. Sheep's Gratitude

From her place by the hedge Mrs. Sheep was watching.

"There she goes—there she goes," she said to herself. "And her coat's a size and a half too small for her, and rags at that."

It was then that Mrs. Sheep had her splendid idea. It was so splendid that she couldn't keep it to herself, and before night fell the entire flock had been told.

"We'll help—every one of us," they said.

But first they had to wait for the right time to arrive when the sun would be strong and their woolly coats heavy.

"Now!" said Mrs. Sheep one day. "Come along, all of you."

They chose the hedges close to the little house at the end of the lane, and rubbing their sides against them left so much wool behind that the entire place was white and fluffy.

Hoppity-Pops was busy in the kitchen garden, but she raised her head when she heard the familiar "baa."

"I wonder what the flock is doing down here?" she thought, and went to the gate to find out.

And then she saw the wool, hanging in quantities from the thorns.

"What lovely, soft, warm wool it is!" she said, touching it. "What a lovely, soft, warm coat it would make."

A Hamper of Wool

And no sooner were the words out of her mouth than she flew into the little house for a basket and began to collect the wool. Every day the sheep came, and every day she collected more and more, until she had a hamper full.

"Why, Hoppity-Pops!" exclaimed her mother when she saw it. "I know what we'll do. First we'll clean it, and then we'll dye it, and then we'll get out the old spindle and the spinning wheel, and I will knit you a winter coat. What color shall it be?"

"The color of the sun," she said. "I would like my winter coat to be all bright and golden—but there are no dyes like that in the shop."

"We don't need to go to the shop," said her mother. "We can use what we've got in the lane and the garden. Nettles, and rhubarb stalks, and even potato and onion skins make beautiful colors, and they say that cabbage leaves turn everything to gold!"

So when the next winter came and the winds blew across the countryside, there was Hoppity-Pops skipping and jumping down the road as warm as a toast in her beautiful golden coat.

Joseph and His Drum

MANY years ago, in a far-away country over the sea, there lived a little boy named Joseph. When he was seven years old, Joseph went to live with his uncle.

Joseph's uncle made wheels and put them on carts for the people in the little town where he lived. Joseph's uncle was a music master also. He knew that Joseph loved music and so wanted to teach him to play in his band.

Joseph worked hard to learn. The good uncle taught him many things and Joseph learned quickly. Joseph wished that he could do something to repay his uncle.

"What could I do to help uncle?" he often asked himself.

"Just work hard at your music. That will help enough," his uncle smiled to answer when Joseph asked him. "Then you will soon be able to play with the others in my band."

Often Joseph sat while the band was playing. He kept time with his hands or his feet and dreamed of the time when he would play with the band.

Then, one morning when he walked out into the yard where his uncle was working, Joseph saw that something was wrong. His uncle looked tired and troubled. He did not smile or whistle as usual.

"What is the trouble, uncle?" Joseph asked.

"The man who played the drum has gone away. He has taken his drum and gone to some other place. And what is a band without a drum?"

Joseph wondered, too. How would a band sound without a drum?

Then, too, there was to be a fair in the little town the next week. The band had been working hard to get ready. Now what could they do?

Joseph sat thinking. At last he picked up two little sticks from the pieces about the uncle's wheel yard. He went into the house and looked about him. Was there anything there that they could use for a drum? He saw the high stool by the window. Singing a little song, he beat the stool with the two sticks.

"Rat-a-tata-tat!" Joseph shook his head.

"It gives the right time but not the right sound," he said. "It is too hard." He began to look about again. He went into the yard. He went into the shed. But he could find nothing.

At last he went back into the house and sat down on the stool by the window to think where he might go next. There, as he looked up, Joseph saw something.

High up on the tall cupboard across the room was something large and round and yellow. It was a tub that they used in the kitchen. It was deep and strong.

"That might do," said Joseph.

He carried the stool across the room and climbed atop. With one of the sticks he poked at the tub until he could reach it.

Joseph put it down in the light place before the door. Then he ran into the shed. He had seen something there he wanted to use, too. It was a dried sheepskin that hung on the wall. He ran to get it and a piece of strong rope.

Joseph worked fast. He put the skin on top of the tub and pulled it tight. Then he tied the rope around to hold it tight.

At last it was on smooth and strong.

Joseph picked up the two sticks. "Brr, rub-a-dub! Brr, rub-a-dub!" Softly the drumming sounded in the room. It brought his uncle in from the yard. His eyes opened wide when he saw the drum tub.

"Look, uncle!" cried Joseph. "Now we shall have a drum to work with. I have watched them play and I can beat time for the band while they play."

How pleased his uncle was!

"Yes," he said, "you may play on this. Then for the fair I shall have them bring a real drum from the next town."

So it was that Joseph helped his uncle. So it was that he became the drummer in his uncle's band. At that very fair a music master from the city heard him and asked to teach him.

This is one of the stories that was told of Joseph Hadyn, who became a great master of music himself. Today, his music is played all over the world.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Drumming Sounded Softly in the Room

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month. The Monday page appears on Saturday this time on account of the holiday.)

Nazareth
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Waist Suits with Elastic Back Drop Seat

Very convenient, elastic at back, takes place of buttons. Style illustrated is a medium weight suit, fully taped, tinted cotton fabric with rayon stripe. Ages 2 to 12, 75c each. Other styles, 65 cents to 89 cents, according to grade of fabric. Button back styles, too, for boys and girls.

Nazareth underwear includes a variety of styles and fabrics for infants and children up to 16 years. Look for the Nazareth quality label at your dealers.

Catalog on request

NAZARETH WAIST CO.
346 Broadway Dept. M, New York
Mills at Nazareth, Penna.

Motorcar Makers Turn Eyes Toward Trailer Development; 'Dream Coach of 1950' Appears

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Like most automobile accessories that began as "fads" the trailer or "highway pullman" today gives indications of becoming standard optional equipment for the modern motor car.

Only yesterday, it appears, the trailer was the landsman's yacht, alias the rich man's hobby. Today, it seems to be a way to escape from high taxes, mortgages, and submarginal housing conditions.

As for the future: There is likelihood of a race between automobile makers and legislators—the manufacturers aiming to force trailers into low-cost, mass production before the lawmakers can seriously hinder production with a crop of high taxes on "tin can tourists."

Pierce Arrow will initiate the race for large automobile manufacturers probably within a week by rolling a fleet of highway Pullmans out of its plant. They will be equipped with shock absorbers, independent wheel suspensions, hydraulic brakes, and other standard accessories of the automobile itself. Steel is specified in chassis, body, and roof. Most of the 100,000 or so trailers on the road today are made of wood or wood and steel.

Whether Pierce Arrow will depart from its traditional high-priced standards and attempt to do a trailer business with the man of moderate means is still an open question. But the price issue is less significant than the fact that this company is paving the way for an open admission by all large motor magnates that the trailer is ready to be taken out of the carpenter shop and placed in the regular motor plant assembly line.

At this time, the carpenter shop trailer business is handled by nearly 400 concerns wholly independent of the automobile industry. Lacking factory facilities and the capital required to shift the trailer business into high gear, these companies have fallen short of meeting an insistent public demand for rubber-tired homes. While 1,000,000 people are said to be living in trailers, observers estimate that there now exists and unfilled market for 200,000 rolling homes.

Other motor concerns said to be intensely interested in the production of trailers are Ford, Chrysler and General Motors. The latter is already absorbed in a detailed study of potential trailer markets. This implies that if Pierce Arrow does not enter the low-priced field, some Henry Ford will ultimately make it economically practical for the man of moderate means to "sell the house and take the gypsy in him for a ride."

Still, the real story that observers read into the whirling wheels of Pierce Arrow trailers is that of the big-time motor experts caught for once with their laboratory vision "out of focus." Or, perhaps there is an "inside story" of why the big-time manufacturers left the trailer pioneering laurels to concerns independent of the automobile industry. Perhaps the depression had something to do with it. Then again, motor magnates, like legislators, may have been too busy with the problems of the automobile itself to bother with the tin can tourists."

Be that as it may, the immediate question that comes in the wake of the Pierce Arrow venture is "who's next?"

Air-Conditioned Cars

With the house taking to wheels, it is not surprising that air-conditioning, an adjunct of modern housing, should be the next field into which peers the restless eye of the automotive engineer. In co-operation with several large motor manufacturers, the White Motor Company has turned out a "dream coach of 1950" so called, which proves the practicability of air-conditioning in highway transports.

Completely independent of all outside weather conditions, the rider in this coach enjoys an even temperature all the time. Sealed windows keep out strong winds, dust and rain. Road noises scarcely penetrate through the double-glazed windows and heavily insulated bodies.

True airconditioning involves automotive control of temperature, humidity, circulation and purity of air. Lacking any one of these, the term airconditioning becomes a misnomer. Only recently has complete airconditioning been applied successfully in buildings. The obstacles are even more manifold in developing a light-weight unit, suitable for moving buses and trailers, let alone the ordinary passenger car.

Yet airconditioning in road transports is the last obstacle removed to the complete comfort of highway travelers. So watch this inevitable development in the automotive laboratories.

New Ford Designs

The Lincoln Zephyr design is going into the new Ford V-8 to a marked extent, according to rumors out of inner automobile circles. Narrow running boards, front-lifting hood and the V-type shield front will mark the 1937 product of Henry Ford. Another innovation will be the all-steel top. Still, those who expect to see a radically altered Ford under the hood will be disappointed, it is said

There will be minor changes. The battery will be placed, it is rumored, in an elevated position back of the motor and in front of the instrumental panel, an initial step to make it more accessible. Present dimensions of the motor will be maintained, unless a last-minute change is made. Fan and fuel pump have been dropped lower, following the low-slung design of the Zephyr. Every measure is being scanned to bring down weight. And in one of its lines, the rumor strongly has it that Ford will enter the hydraulic brake class.

The possibility is likewise strong that a smaller Ford engine may augment the standard V-8 for 1937.

Long-Life Batteries

Automobile batteries with an estimated life twice that of any now on the market will be introduced by a New York concern in 1937. The use of "glass-clad" plates, long employed in batteries for railroads, battleships and submarines is the secret of construction that will enable the manufacturer to guarantee that his product will "last as long as the average car."

The principal factor in the battery is a glass covering with which all positive plates are equipped. Lead particles in positive plates tend to drop away through vibration and normal wear. Finely spun glass serves to hold even the most minute lead particles in place while permitting a free flow of electrolyte.

For the non-technical, it is sufficient to know that these batteries, as claimed by manufacturers, will give efficient service without replacements for 50,000 to 225,000 miles.

Olympic

The Franklin motorcar is coming back under the name—Olympic. Reports out of Syracuse, N. Y., to the effect that the Franklin plant there, silent since the spring of 1934, would be taken over by the Olympic Motorcar, Incorporated, were corroborated by former New England Franklin distributors, who stated that "sample cars would soon be placed on the market in the low-priced field."

These distributors further confirmed the report that the interests held in the Franklin plant by Alfred R. Clancy, organizer of the Franklin company, John E. Williams, president of the Franklin Motors, Inc., and Arthur J. Brandt, Detroit engineer, had been taken over by the Olympic Motorcar, Incorporated. The "Olympic" car, according to local authorities, will be air-cooled.

The last Franklins were sold in 1934, at which time a small Franklin was produced known as the Olympic.

Reo Changes Policy

Reo will stop producing passenger cars within 90 days to concentrate upon the production of commercial vehicles, a field in which this company has made an excellent reputation.

In making this announcement, Donald E. Bates, president of the company, explained that "improved highways and the growth of motor-driven vehicles for commercial purposes have created a competitive situation in the truck field requiring a high degree of specialization." Servicing of Reo cars now on the road will be continued.

Reo's passenger cars date back to the eventful automobile years of 1903 and 1904, when the first composite wood and steel bodies were being introduced. The old-timers recall that those were also the years when Buick introduced its valve-in-the-head engine and windshields first made their bow. Reo, in turn, has been a pioneer in automatic gearshifts. One of the most distinctive features of former Reo cars was the combination clutch and brake which stopped the car with a single foot-action.

A Charter Member

Reo was one of six charter members of the automobile business still doing business in the passenger car field. Buick, Ford and Reo opened operations in 1903. Packard and Pierce Arrow began in 1900 and 1901, respectively. Oldsmobile dates back to 1898. Of the 1000 automobile companies that have done business in the United States since the internal combustion engine was invented, only 27 survive. Of these, General Motors and five others monopolize 98 per cent of the business.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

ultimatum to the Arabs. In the meantime no order has gone out to halt Jewish immigration. Such an order is the one thing which would satisfy the Arabs and dissolve their hostility. Observers believe Britain has made its choice to stand with the Jews regardless of the menace of an aroused Islam astride the arteries of Empire.

Behind the Arab revolt may be another element. Italy has long been suspected of arming and training Arabs and inciting them to insurrection against Britain. That they are well armed is a fact. Also that they are trained. Italy denies the allegation, but London retains its suspicions.

Spain—New Regime Seen as New Energy

New but more radical strength injected into the Spanish cabinet gives signs of reinvigorating the government defense against the fascist-monarchist-clerical rebellion. Loss of the frontier town of Irun after three weeks of desperate resistance galvanized Madrid into action.

On the northern front loyalist troops are driven back on San Sebastian after losing Irun and Fuenterrabia. From across the French border however, come reports that loyal refugees there are in no way discouraged, retain high morale, and are confident of an early turn of the tide.

Military observers point out that the ill-trained militia have managed to hold off the flower of the rebel army commanded by its best strategist, General Mola, for two weeks. During this time rebel energies have been diverted from the direct attack on Madrid, leaving government forces on that and other fronts free to improve their positions. Irun may have been lost, but the rebels have been forced to expend extraordinary energy and valuable time on a relatively secondary objective. Irun may prove a costly victory for the rebels.

Germany agrees to co-operate in general European neutrality toward Spain. But popular front groups in France are stirred dangerously by the fall of Irun. Whether enforced neutrality will now come in time to stave off an outburst in France is the question absorbing the harassed diplomats.

Aviation—Eyes of World Look Up

Wings throb through the skies of the world—wings made by man—wings symbolizing man's constant upward yearnings as they tame the last of the four elements and bend the air to his ambitions.

A brave British woman rides the storm clouds of the North Atlantic. Without radio to help her, she nevertheless puts her plane down in Nova Scotia—the first woman to fly across the Atlantic from East to West alone: Mrs. Beryl Markham.

Two Americans, Harry Richman and Henry Merrill, landed in England non-stop from New York two days ago, prepare to follow Mrs. Beryl Markham back across the sea to home. Their plane is tuned for flight. Weather conditions permitting they hop off tomorrow morning.

In Los Angeles, California, scores of aviators churn the air in national races designed primarily to test new aviation ideas and new equipment intended eventually to make commercial aviation a constantly safer form of transportation.

Arrived in Moscow by air just a month after leaving San Francisco, Sigismund Levaneffsky declares that a direct air service between the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. by way of Siberia is practical despite the hardships he encountered on his journey.

Black Legion—Inquiry Spreads to Flint

Perjury against four prominent citizens of Flint, Mich., one a city commissioner, was charged in warrants issued by a special grand jury investigating Black Legion activities in Flint. All four were taken into custody.

A second jury panel was exhausted in the still incomplete task of getting a jury for the trial in the same city of 12 Black Legion members charged with murder. When adjournment was taken today 147 veniremen had already been excused. A new panel of 150 will be waiting when the task is resumed on Tuesday.

Another terrorists organization scare, this time in North Caroline, subsided promptly when a night flogging incident turned out to be the work of rural pranksters and not white-robed night riders, the Associated Press reports.

Mrs. Markham Adds To Air Honor Roll

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 5

SIX fliers successfully flew non-stop and solo across the Atlantic prior to the effort of Mrs. Beryl Markham, English aviatrix. Only one negotiated the east-west crossing. They were:

May 20, 1927—Charles A. Lindbergh, New York to Paris.

May 20-21, 1932—Amelia Earhart Putnam, Harbor Grace, Nfld., to Londonderry, Ireland.

Aug. 18, 1932—James A. Mollison, Portmarnock, Irish Free State, to Pennfield Ridge, New Brunswick.

June 4, 1933—James Mattern, New York to Norway.

July 15, 1933—Wiley Post, New York to Berlin.

Sept. 22, 1935—Felix Waitkus, New York to Ballinrobe, Ireland.

Five planes in addition to that of Captain Mollison preceded Mrs. Markham in non-stop east-west crossings. The flights were:

April 12, 1928—Capt. Herman Koehl, Baron G. von Huenfeld, James Fitzmaurice—Dublin, Ireland to Greenly, Nfld.

June 25, 1930—Commander Charles Kingsford-Smith, Capt. J. P. Saul, M. E. Van Dyk, J. W. Stanage—Port Marnock, Ireland, to Harbor Grace, Nfld.

Sept. 2, 1930—Capt. Dieudonne Coste, Lieut. Maurice Bellonte—Paris to New York.

July 23, 1933—J. A. Mollison and his wife, Amy Johnson—Pendine, Wales, to Stratford, Conn.

May 26, 1934—Maurice Rossi and Paul Codos—Paris to New York.

Coal in Manchoukuo To Supply Gasoline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchoukuo—Having driven out all American, British and Russian competition in the petroleum business, Manchoukuo is now turning to her coal resources for her supply of gasoline.

Backed by Japanese capital, the Japanese South Manchuria Railway is erecting a huge new coal liquification plant at the famous Fushun mines near here. By 1937 it will be producing around 10,000,000 gallons of gasoline yearly, or half the estimated demand, according to S. M. R. experts.

The railway announces that it is spending around $5,000,000 to build the plant which will employ the latest processes and equipment.

Student Applies for Job Year Late but Gets It

SHAWNEE, Okla., Sept. 5 (AP)—Horace Del Pozzo,, Providence, R. I., entered the business office of Oklahoma Baptist university yesterday to enroll.

"I saw in a Boston paper where you needed some additional students to work," he said.

"Why, that was last year," he was told.

"Well, I just couldn't get around to coming last year," Mr. Del Pozzo replied.

He went to work yesterday as an assistant cook in the college dining room.

Shanghai and Europe Get Direct Air-Mail Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Direct air-mail service between Shanghai and Europe via Air France has been resumed as result of an arrangement whereby the China National Aviation Corporation will hand over its mails at Canton to the Southwest Aviation Corporation, which will fly them to Hanoi.

C. N. A. C. started flights from Shanghai to Hanoi some months ago but its planes were stopped at Canton after the first trip or two and political squabbling started at Nanking—with Canton finally winning, apparently as part of the general effort for Nanking-Canton entente.

Union Party on Ballots

CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Union party, which entered the presidential campaign less than five months before the election, appeared yesterday to be in a position to put its candidates' names on the printed ballots of 40 states, a copyrighted Associated Press survey showed.

It seemed unlikely, however, that the name of the Union party could appear with the candidates in more than 31 states.

Education

Exploring With the City Child

Mother and Daughter Stage a Market Treasure Hunt

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Maryland

Dear Editor:

When my daughter, who is almost twelve years of age, asked me: "Mother, how big is a goose egg?" I looked at her in astonishment. Not to know how large a goose egg is!

"Have you never seen a goose egg?" I asked her. When she answered to the contrary, I began to feel that somewhere in her twelve years of city-living experience I had failed to fulfill her education in its entirety. I wondered, too, about the other girls in our neighborhood, and whether or not they were as ignorant about such simple matters as my daughter.

"And have you never seen a turkey egg, guinea egg or duck egg, either?" I then asked her.

"Mother, you know I haven't. Where would I see such things?"

So she and I sat down and made a list of just such little things which she would like to see, and had not seen. I was surprised to find that I myself was a bit hazy on some of the things I thought I knew all about. And right then and there, daughter and I decided on our Market Treasure Hunt.

We asked several of the girls in the neighborhood, and found they were interested in the Hunt, so, before we were ready to start, we had a car full—five girls. We chose Saturday morning as the best time, as then the people from the farms were all in "The Country Line," and we felt it would be more interesting if we could find all the things we wanted to see at one market.

Some of the products we hunted for were: Goose eggs; turkey eggs, live turkeys; guinea eggs, duck eggs; bantam eggs; different kinds of nuts; different cuts of macaroni; rock salt; peppers which make into ground pepper; sauerkraut in kegs; different kinds of fish; oysters in shell, open, and out of shell; and other articles which some one or other of the girls happened to be interested in seeing.

Each girl carried a notebook and jotted down the names and shapes and sizes of different kinds of macaroni, etc. We went to the wharves to see the oysters; and at the sight of the huge piles of oysters there, I was as surprised and interested as the "Treasure Hunters" in my car.

We all had a good time and it remains a question whether mother or girls learned the most.

(Mrs.) A. P. M.

Fostering a Love of Books

Colorado

Dear Editor:

When our first son was born, we determined to encourage in him a love of books and music. We are doing what we can for his musical appreciation but books are the subject I'd like to discuss this time.

From babyhood books have been given to him on every birthday, and holiday. We have taken pains to teach him to treat his books as good friends, showing him how to mend them and make covers for them. We have some books ourselves which were given us when children.

We patronize a great state library and send for many children's books along with the list of books we wish to read ourselves. While the summer months usually pass by without much reading done aloud, during the fall, winter and spring months each has his time set aside for reading aloud. This usually falls just before bedtime.

Either my husband or myself reads aloud, usually completing a chapter or more. Often we stop in the midst of things discussing words or happenings and guessing what is about to happen. It is surprising how small children grasp things. The ridiculous seems to specially delight our youngster, so we enjoyed many a laugh over "Alice in Wonderland." This winter our boy will be old enough to read aloud some of the books he has owned for a long time, repeating these old favorites for our enjoyment.

I am a little bit proud over the child's extensive vocabulary and his knowledge of reading and its delights. While he is a typical outdoor boy, healthy and vigorous, he is willing to settle down with a book and share the evening with those of us older folks who like a quiet hour at the close of day.

(Mrs.) A. H.

Courtesy of Camp Sangamon, Pittsford, Vt.

'He's My Pal'

The child who loves and cares for an animal friend learns many a lesson in the expression of thoughtfulness, gentleness and patience.

Parties Without Prizes

Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

The interesting letter of Mrs. D. M. B. reminds me of our party experiences. While I have always taught our son to express his appreciation for any gifts that come to him at these parties, I have shown him that the most important thing about the party was to see that his guests had a happy time and that we must be very grateful that we had a pleasing gift for each child.

Two years ago I started, once a month, having an evening of games and simple refreshments for the boys of son's age in the neighborhood. At first we had over and over, "Aren't we going to have any prizes?" I always explained that we were together just to have a good time and I did not feel that we needed prizes.

Last fall we "enlarged our borders" by adding eight more boys. The newcomers also asked about prizes but I explained as before. The mothers of these new boys took a hand and the result was a different home each month. On one occasion they were all taken to the Christian Science Publishing House; another time they went to the Sportsman's Show. One mother invited the group to an especially good movie and treat after. Another had a very fine movie camera in the home and they had a wonderful "trip" around the world. As my boy expressed it, "And Mother! when it was all over I looked around and we were right in Bobby's house."

In a group like that it is very important that two adults be present to keep things running smoothly, to show the boys the better way to handle any difficulty that may arise, and to see that they are reasonably quiet and courteous to each other. The boys in this group are around 12 years.

(Mrs.) C. M. R.

Vocabulary Building

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is a good scheme, whenever you hear spoken or see in print a new and significant word, one that attracts you by its rhythm or usefulness, to write that word down in a little notebook that is kept at hand for the purpose. At your earliest convenience, look it up for its exact meaning in the dictionary. Note well its correct pronunciation. Make sentences containing it; even say them out loud to yourself until the use of the word seems a perfectly natural thing. Then you can use it in conversation or in writing every time opportunity offers. The word thus quickly becomes definitely your own to help you in expressing your feelings or ideas.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

For College Entrance

Polishing Off the Final Preparatory Work

By a Headmaster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A school such as the one of which I am headmaster, and where the entire effort is toward the preparation of boys for success in college a good many college prospects come for one year only. The task of getting these young fellows to the point where the school can put its stamp of approval on them as candidates for college entrance is not an easy one.

Many boys come to us poorly prepared to attempt the college experience. They are unprepared in two ways—attitude and actual grasp of the subjects required for college entrance. Furthermore, many have never learned how to study. I shall, however, confine the content of this article to attitude and study program. Learning how to study deserves more space than is here possible.

No boy will succeed in his studies with us nor will he succeed in college if his attitude toward these matters is wrong. If attitude is right, studies will usually be well taken care of if there is any foundation to build on. The first job with a boy is, therefore, to discover what his attitude toward present situations and future objectives really is. He, as a matter of fact, may think his ideas on these things are all right. A little time and often considerable patience is required to get a proper definition of attitude formed in a boy's mind.

Let us consider an average case. A boy graduated from high school in June with a fair record. Most of his grades were C; there may have been two or three B grades. He cannot be fully certified to a first-rate college and the chances are that he would not pass college entrance examinations. It is evident that scholastically he has not demonstrated that he is college material. This boy is a strong healthy looking chap who can probably stand three or four times as much studying as he has been accustomed to. But has he the right attitude. Does he really want to go to college? What is he willing to do about it?

Important Points

When such a young man reports to me for an interview the conversation between us covers quite a few important points. I always want him to be sure that he is not yet ready for college, that he wants to be made ready, and that he is more than willing to pay the price in time and effort to earn that preparation. I take care to emphasize the point that he is earning his record with us and that we are not giving it to him. But I also make it clear that we are making no unreasonable demands. All we are asking is that he shall generally accept our advice, based upon experience, or if he finds any flaws in this advice that he will listen to our presentation of the "whys" of it.

I explain to such a lad that one of the best habits to develop is to do every day's work every day and to clear up everything not understood. Failure may too frequently be charged directly to "loose ends" not gathered up. The boy who does not have the initiative to go to a friendly teacher or headmaster to get a difficulty straightened out has only himself to blame.

To Attain The Best

I also emphasize as strong points for a boy's attention such things as the formation of a strong character, the development of the habit of being attentive to little things such as neatness and carefulness, and the advantages in being well thought of as a good "mixer" in a way that is not objectionable, etc. Finally, I try to show that all of these things have an important bearing on his recommendation for college and that college directors of admission are quite as much interested in them as in scholastic attainment.

If a boy wants to go to a technical college, is it not well that he should prepare as best he can for entrance to the one where the entrance requirements are comprehensive and somewhat difficult to meet? The same applies to liberal arts colleges. The aim should be high enough to attempt to attain the best. It is easier to come down than to go up. A schedule should, therefore, be arranged that is as broad as can be and certainly not too easy. Lazy minds do not develop actively when subjected to effortless mental discipline.

Of course, the past school experience has to be carefully analyzed. Sometimes the wreckage cannot be salvaged in one year. But, assuming that a college preparatory course has been taken in high school, the foundation is usually strong enough upon which to build a substantial college preparatory structure during the period of one year.

A one-year course should be as comprehensive as possible. It should include in addition to English (always English) as wide a field as can be arranged in view of the type of college that the boy contemplates entering. Two suggestions are made here; one for entrance to a technical school; the other to a liberal arts college.

The boy who contemplates entrance to a technical college or university should devote fully as much attention to the study of English as the boy who wants to enter a college of the liberal arts type. Scientific and technical literature is difficult to read, especially because of the fact that what is read must be remembered.

Further Subjects

In addition to English a foundation must be built for difficult mathematics and science courses. Certainly then, a preparatory course should include a review of algebra and plane geometry and, if possible, solid geometry and trigonometry. Other subjects should be French or German, chemistry or physics and a history.

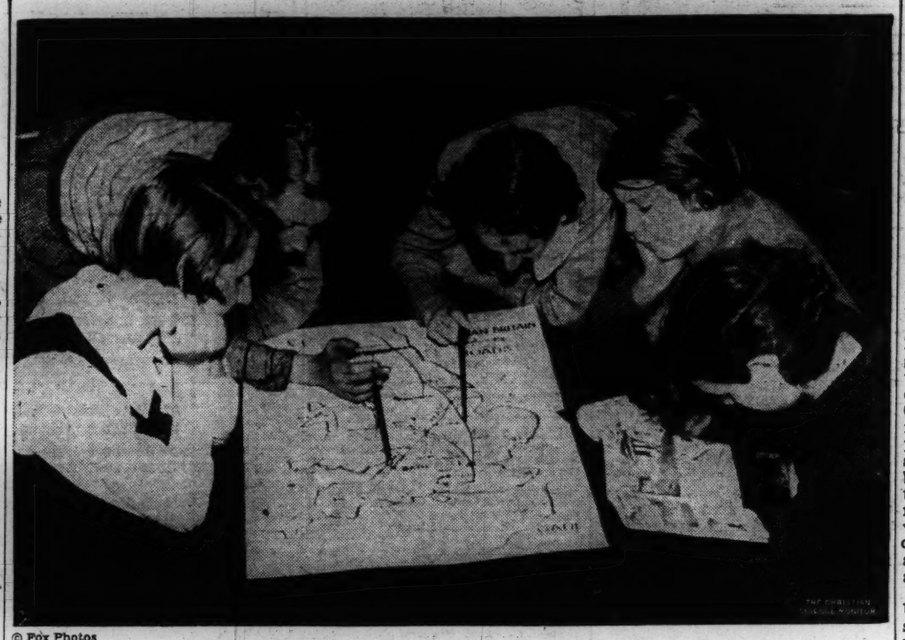
The liberal arts prospect should do much reading in the field of English and American literature. He must learn to interpret what he reads. Few boys understand how difficult an accomplishment this really is. I am always ready for overconfident boys. I ask them to interpret for me the first seven verses of chapter 12 of the Book of Ecclesiastes.

Boys of this type should be well grounded in history and I would suggest for them both European and American history.

Modern language must not be neglected and an ancient language is desirable—French or German and Latin.

Finally, I would let them choose between a review of mathematics and science.

These courses have accomplished wonders for hundreds of boys whom I have known. Their content is reasonable and logical. There is only one other requisite for the assurance of success in them. Boys accepting them must be willing to become interested in digging deeper than through the outer surface. The development of this power is practically a guarantee of happiness and success in college.



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English Schoolgirls Eagerly Preparing for a History and Geography Trip

All roads lead to Bath for these girls of Lily Lane School, Moston, Manchester, England. Indeed, they seem entirely engrossed in their study of a map of Britain showing the Roman roads that lead to the city of Bath. But they have good reason to be. They were taken there for a week to study the old city's geography, geology, architecture and historical associations. The trip constituted a new kind of lesson for these girls. And one of its important objects was to accustom them to social ease and poise when mixing with different kinds of people. They stayed, therefore, at one of the city's best hotels—expenses being partly borne by the girls themselves. If this picture were a talking one, we feel sure any one of its participants would tell you there is nothing quite like a bit of traveling to bring one's book lessons to life.

Fun With 'Kitchen Pictures'

As They Learned to See Beauty in the Commonplace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

"COME and see the rainbows in the soapsuds," called a young mother who was doing her dishes, to the child playing near her. "What are the soapsuds like—fairy flowers, silver lace, foam on the ocean or clouds in the sky?"

"They are silver cobwebs in a soapsud castle," decided the child with eager interest.

This same mother called her children's attention to the colors in the flames of the gas stove, the lovely lights in a pan of water dappled by sunlight, the floating trails of steam from a cooking dinner, and the shining brass of a faucet.

"We call it our game of Kitchen Pictures," she explained to a visitor who had heard part of the conversation: "I began it when the children were only babies by turning their attention to every bit of beauty captured in the house so they would watch for the loveliness of the commonplace and appreciate the beauty of the ordinary. The rich grain in the wood of furniture, the pattern of a shadow on the wall, the blue and gold lights in a coal fire, the shaded browns on a piece of toast, all bring us beauty if we are ready to receive it. Some people think that all the beauty of the world is in far-away places or caught only in pictures that hang on walls, but everyday life is full of lovely little moments, each one an exquisite picture."

"Let's make a fruit picture," proposed another mother when her children helped set the table. "We will use yellow oranges, brown pears and purple grapes piled on a green tray. Tomorrow it will be George's turn to help make us a different centerpiece."

"The grocery store makes a window picture with vegetables," said George. "Could we do one in the house?"

The next evening the family were agreeably surprised to find a new centerpiece made of a small wooden bowl at the center of the table, and in it were red beets, carrots and silvery onions in a nest of creamy-colored cabbage leaves and feathery carrot tops, making an unusual and artistic arrangement.

The sun glinting through amber and ruby jelly, rings of color in a cut carrot, wine-dark purple of eggplant, green tints of a lettuce leaf, the shine and gleam of silver and brass and copper, the glow of evening sun on wood and glass, the radiant reflections of home lights, the sheen of surface and depth of shadow, become a canvas of color and light to the homemaker who wants her children to learn how to seek for beauty in ordinary things and appreciate the richness of the commonplace.

In Schools of the World

Several Notable Trends Seen From Geneva—Economic Status Firmer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WOULD be a grand thing if one could go up into a tower so high that he could get a panoramic view and long-range perspective on what is happening in schools all over the world. This kind of an outlook is just what is possible in the Bureau of International Education in Geneva, Switzerland.

But the secretary of this bureau, Mlle. Marie Butts, does not need to go up into a tower. She only needs to open the streams of letters which cross her desk every day from some 60 nations. Through these messages, reports, and correspondence she is placed in a unique position where she can see which way the wind is blowing the straws of educational trends, what is the underlying current surging through efforts to revise curricula, and what school children in the Orient, in Europe and the farthest outlying regions are learning or failing to learn.

When Mlle. Butts was in the United States recently she shared some of her views with teachers and parents. She is a very modest, alert, and wholesome English woman who has very much at heart the strengthening of international peace among the nations. At the convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers she told how necessary it was to "work" for peace, not just "long" for it. She praised very highly the broadcast in May of the boys and girls of Wales to children all over the world in their adventure for world peace, calling their broadcast a fine, constructive and manly idea of peace.

Dwelling On Good Points

"Parents and teachers must open their hearts and minds to fostering world peace," said Mlle. Butts. "We must not act differently from the way we teach," she said. Much good can come from dwelling on the good points of children of other nations rather than the apparently peculiar ones, she believes.

She recalled how when a child she got such false impressions of the Eskimos from a silly little book which pictured them as "lazy people who ate candles instead of burning them." It would have been so much better, she said, if the author had told how well the Eskimos were doing to live in such a cold country, how wise they were to eat tallow rather than to waste it, and described what beautiful things they were able to make.

Speaking later, in an interview, of the educational trends sweeping the world, Mlle. Butts named citizenship as one of the universal slogans of the moment. Two books, published recently in two different countries and bearing almost the same title, indicate which way the wind is blowing, she said. The one published in England, by Dr. Happold, formerly history master in London and now headmaster of a public secondary day school for boys, is entitled "Citizens in the Making." The other is "Studies in the Making of Citizens," by Prof. Charles Merriam, of the University of Chicago.

She pointed out that too much emphasis on education for citizenship in schools may very easily lead to nationalism. There is also the danger of too much teaching of citizenship in dictator states—citizenship of a different type than is known in democratic countries. A definite training for democratic citizenship, Mlle. Butts feels, may help to balance the citizenship training mingled with militaristic training which is so prevalent in dictator states.

Improvement Financially

From her watchtower, so to speak, she can see trends in the field of educational economies. Educational budgets are being restored, she says, in many countries, and cuts in teachers' salaries are being done away with. France and Switzerland are still laboring under cuts in education but many other countries are emerging from the drastic curtailment of expenditures of money for schools. The restoration is apparent, said Mlle. Butts, in Spain, Mexico, Great Britain, Iran, Sweden, Ecuador, Colombia, Finland, and the United States.

Revision of curriculum, quite prevalent through many schools in the United States, is also seen in other countries. School people, as well as parents, are not satisfied with the present school organization and system. Progressive ideas such as teaching children how to act and live in actual life experiences rather than simply how to acquire book knowledge, are getting stronger holds in schools in many countries, Mlle. Butts notes.

Bulgaria and Hungary are starting a complete reform of their educational systems. More student activities are being introduced into the schools of Egypt, Ireland, Yugoslavia and Mexico. Poland has made a thorough reorganization of its public instruction, she said. The new curriculum is very progressive and experimental, giving great scope to student activity, student government, and has set up a very close relationship between the teachers and the parents.

In many countries one of the greatest problems right now is to know what to do with the host of young folks knocking at high school doors. Of course there are two general reasons for this—the raising of the standard of living, which naturally makes every boy and girl want to go on through high school before he leaves his formal education, and the great numbers of young people who, due to not finding employment, are allowed by their parents to stay in school a longer time.

What to do with all of this extra quota of high school students and how to teach them the kind of subjects which will help them most is the puzzle of high schools all over the world, Mlle. Butts pointed out. Reorganization or reform in the high school curriculum is now going on in Bulgaria, Egypt, Latvia, Hungary, Denmark, Estonia, Spain, Chile, in addition to Finland, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Bulgaria, Iran, Italy, India, and Venezuela.

Another trend in world education is to look more particularly to rural life, and to give country children the same educational opportunities which city children have. She mentioned Mexico, China and Manchoukuo as examples of states where much attention is being given to rural education. In Germany and Great Britain particularly, the emphasis is being placed on acquainting city children with rural life.

Greater importance is being given to physical education which is closely tied up with militaristic education, she said, especially in dictator countries.

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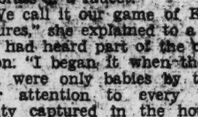
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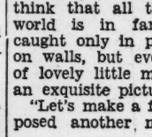
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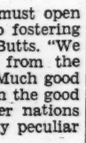
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The Home Forum

Benefactors—Public And Otherwise

THERE are, of course, various ways of defining the more or less comprehensive word, "benefactor"; but the one that I like best, because it has an intimate sound, is that simple definition that Hugon gives it in his "Modern Word-finder"—"One who gives generously." Undoubtedly the giving may extend to a small or private group, or to that miscellaneous assemblage that is generally known as "the Public."

The first public benefactor that I can remember with the faintest degree of first-hand knowledge was an obscure and unpretentious carpenter who, in his spare moments, had built for his small daughter such a play-house as any child would have rejoiced to own. Into the four rooms of that perfectly-planned house, all the children of the neighborhood found their eager way. Marta, the flaxen-haired child for whom this gigantic labor of love was executed, welcomed them all with a shy smile—from fat Tommy Hillingsbee, the son of the postmaster who, of necessity, had to enter the low door sideways, to the last toddling baby of them all.

IN THAT SPARSELY-SETTLED community in the Maryland hills, where our parsonage was located, the fame of the play-house spread rapidly; and visitors were surprisingly frequent for a little while until the play-house had been thoroughly investigated. No one, to the intense delight of the children and the pardonable pride of their parents, had ever dreamed that a play-house could be so exquisite in every least detail from the tiny, shuttered windows to the carved railing on the winding stair. In that diminutive house, Marta's father had carried out some definite dream of beauty that had perhaps its origin in his own boyhood days, spent in the Black Forest. It was, he assured the parents of the eight or nine children of the little village, "for all, so long as they stay gut and mind it right." Many a parent smiled to see her little lad scrape his shoes carefully, before stepping on the rag rugs that Marta's mother had made as her own contribution to the play-house.

No stranger, perhaps, would have discovered in the serious face of the village carpenter the faintest hint of his beauty-loving soul; but the children knew him as one who had consorted with fairies and their parents spoke of him now and then (especially on some rainy afternoon when he had gathered their restless offspring about him to regale them with a German folk-tale) as "a public benefactor."

TEN YEARS PASSED swiftly before I met another person to whom I applied that much-embracing term! She lived in a rambling yellow house in front of which stretched a long, beautifully-kept lawn. She was short and round, with the merriest of smiles; and somehow children, young people and every cat and dog in the neighborhood, not to mention a series of discerning peddlers, found their way almost intuitively to her door. Her name suited her so perfectly that the children in particular loved to repeat it: it was "Mrs. Lovejoy" and she belonged to the name as certainly as it belonged to her. It was not, however, because of her hospitable charm that she seemed to me to be a public benefactor, but because, years ago when she was a mere slip of a girl-bride, she and her husband had planted three of the most beautiful pine trees that I have ever seen. Moreover, they had not planted them near the house but at a far corner of the lawn where passers-by could look admiringly at them. To me, letting my fifteen-year-old eyes feast on their loveliness as I stood at my window which directly faced the long slope of Mrs. Lovejoy's lawn, they were a constant inspiration and wonder. At night, with the stars hanging over them, those three far-spreading pine trees seemed to belong to some remote part of the world. Other trees had grown up near them, so that I saw no house as I gazed on my neighbor's sturdy pines. In summer they took on new tips of green and I spent hours of sheer happiness lying on the needle-carpeted ground, looking up through their spreading arms at the blue sky far above me and dreaming such dreams as come to imaginative young minds. But it was in winter that I loved the pine trees best, and I was by no means their only admirer; for artists painted them with what seemed to my critical eye wholly indifferent success, and poets occasionally wrote romantic verses about them that impressed me not at all. After a soft snow had powdered their branches and topped their green crowns heavily with white, a cold wet night would come and the next morning the three pines would glisten and glitter in the sunlight like giant jewel trees. From across the road, the sight of the pine trees in their icy splendor was almost unbearably lovely. In a hesitating young way I began to ponder what Mrs. Lovejoy had done for my own little corner of the world in planting the pines where they could be plainly seen and admired and, occasionally, loved as I had learned to love them!

MANY TIMES IN the intervening years I have come upon persons who deservedly might claim the name of "benefactor," but for three summers I have reveled in the beauty that has been prodigally spread before my eyes by perhaps the most generous benefactor of them all. I do not think for a moment that our neighbor knows how much of a generous giver he is; but every morning, as I look out of my east windows (from late June until late September) and see the dew-drenched drift of petunias running down his lawn, I recognize him as a lavish benefactor. If you have never seen three thousand or so petunia plants in full, radiant blossoming, growing so closely together that their foliage is scarcely noticeable, waving in the freshness of early morning or blown gently by an evening zephyr, you have something of a rich experience awaiting you. There is, I know, a certain patronizing attitude that many flower growers maintain toward petunias. This moment, however, as I look up at an old Stiegel-blue vase that stands on my table, holding in its narrow neck one dull-purple petunia—a ruffled, huge flower that is as lovely as any orchid that I have ever seen—I cannot understand such a bigoted pose. But, to return to the drift across the way! It is not a narrow drift, but many feet wide, and each plant was grown in a flat and put in the earth with loving care. Think of such a gigantic undertaking to attain a waving flush of rosy color; of pink that shades into American beauty, but bears no trace of the plebeian magenta shades that were for so long the despair of every flower-grower, a burst of color that even at noonday fairly shouts its radiance. This morning, with a thick fog hugging the hills, I could not at first see a single blossom; but, as the sun pushed through the gray denseness, a flush of rose appeared, grew broader, more distinct, and suddenly the petunias drifted down my neighbor's green lawn, for all the world as if some hurrying comet had whirled by, leaving a wide, rosy ribbon trailing far behind it.

NUMEROUS OTHER BENEFACTORS come to my thought, as I look back over the years that have brought me rich and varying experiences. There was the white-haired musician who used to sit at his ancient rosewood square piano and improvise such exquisite music that I was happy just to stand outside and listen; there was, in later years, the book-stall man who piled his "bargains" on long dusty tables and was glad to have you stay as long as you wished and thumb over their pages; there was the kennel trainer who welcomed all dog lovers and never wearied of telling them the manner in which dogs should be taught and trained—a long, long line to be remembered gratefully.

It was Publilius Syrus, who was brought to Rome a Syrian slave and who had himself experienced many kindly benefactions from his generous-hearted master, who declared that "where you confer a benefit on the worthy, you oblige all men." That statement, I admit, leaves something in the way of responsibility with the beneficiary, but it studs the crown of the benefactor with rare and glowing jewels!

E. G. R. Y.

Blossoming

STRANGE, fitful blossoming
Upon the vine of night,
The little desert houses
Flower in yellow light.

ELINOR LENNEN

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MADAME MANET AT THE PIANO: *An Oil Painting by Edouard Manet*

FORBIDDEN by his parents to study painting, Edouard Manet has often related that he began his career as an artist during a voyage to Rio de Janeiro. At that time (1848), unwilling to study law as his father wished, he shipped on a trading vessel bound for South America and as deck hand he was assigned the task of restoring to a cargo of Dutch cheeses their lost red color, washed off by the sea water.

Although Manet received little or no encouragement at home and none at all from the critics and public, he continued his painting and was rarely without a paint brush or a pencil in his hand. That he often hesitated to send his pictures to exhibitions the following letter from Baudelaire shows. "So I have to talk to you again about yourself. I have to strive to show you your own worth . . . people are making fun of you, are they? Jokes annoy you? No one does you justice, eh? . . . Do you imagine that you are the first man who has been in such a position? Are you a greater genius than Chateaubriand and Wagner? People made fun of them. Yet they did not die of that."

In 1866, Emile Zola, then only twenty-five years old, and another of Manet's staunch defenders, gave the artist a proof of his friendship. Two of Manet's pictures had just been refused by the jury of that year's Salon. Nevertheless, Zola sang the praises of his friend's talent in several columns of the newspaper for which he wrote art criticisms and, as a result, was dismissed. It was Zola who described an impressionistic picture, as "a corner of life seen through a temperament."

Edouard Manet has been called "the most interesting of the Impressionists" although it is said that the first signs of reaction from Impressionism are discernible in his pictures. There is no evidence that at any time the artist referred to himself as an Impressionist. He may have yielded to its influence for a while and have been closely associated with the group of painters who started the Impressionist movement, without having ever been a member of this group. It is thought that it was from the following sentence in the preface to a catalogue of Manet's pictures, exhibited in 1867, that the words "Impressionist" and "Impressionism" were derived. "It is the effect of sincerity to give to a painter's work a character that makes them a protest, whereas the painter has only thought of rendering his impression."

The portrait of Madame Manet at the piano, in the Isaac de Camondo collection of the Louvre, shows his simple but difficult technique, his conscientious draughtsmanship and his indefinable grandeur as a painter of figures. Although one of his "unfinished studies," it has been referred to as one of "the master's triumphant successes." Its colors are sober. Madame Manet, in black tulle which sets off her clear complexion and soft brown hair, is outlined against a light wall. The mirror above the dark mahogany piano reflects a French clock and a picture on the other side of the room. Looking at this picture one recalls Manet's own dictum: "Be true to objects and you will be true to the light which falls upon them."

Reminiscences of Ruskin

RUSKIN undoubtedly did brave and useful work in urging the need for a more human and moral treatment of economic problems—a province of study which had been previously much neglected, professed moralists for the most part ignoring it, as something too technical for them to deal with, while economists seem to have felt that their primary concern was with production and distribution as they are (or rather as they would be, if certain assumptions were made) and that the moral aspect of them lay beyond their proper scope and sphere.

It is perhaps by his eloquent and passionate insistence on the need for moralising industry, and diverting some of the attention given to material things to their spiritual possessors, that Ruskin will be chiefly remembered in days to come, when his changeful and erratic views on other questions have been forgotten, and his majestic imagery and swelling periods have ceased to impress.

Though I always found him busily at work when I called at Brantwood, I was always graciously received. He would lay aside some delicate piece of work, such as the minute copying of the under-feathers of a bird, or of some wayside flower (a harebell was his favourite), and embark on some long and fascinating discourse. He was a little impatient of interruptions, but they seldom came from me, for it was a delight to hear him expound his views, even if they passed at times a little beyond my comprehension, and left me rather bewildered than convinced. When I brought my future wife to be introduced to him, he inquired eagerly if she played the piano. As she did, he set her down to it, while he himself perambulated the room with a rapt expression, stopping to squeeze my hand each time he passed me. Then he brought out his collection of jewels and spread his lustrous opals in a little runlet near his door, that we might note the effect of sunlight falling on them through the rippling water. Another time he showed me his Scott manuscripts, of which he was very proud, and laying his finger on a certain passage, said to me: "At this exact point Sir Walter learnt that he was ruined, and might have to abandon his beloved Abbotsford, but look how smoothly and evenly the writing flows on."

He told me that he had once been ambitious of possessing a Swiss mountain, but that negotiations had broken down owing to his inability to convince the authorities of the Canton that he had not some mining project in view. "Then," he said, "I took to buying Turners and had no money to spare for mountains." . . .

Ruskin used to speak freely, but always modestly about his own work as an artist, disclaiming the possession of any originative power. "I, alas! am no designer, only a copyist," I remember him once saying. He was on the friendliest terms with his neighbours, and especially with the Fell farmers and villagers, who profited largely by his residence among them, and could always count upon his sympathy and help in times of difficulty or trouble.
—THOMAS THORNELY, in "Cambridge Memories." (London: Hamish Hamilton.)

Aunt Phronnie of Far Hollow

THE waters of Lone Wolf Fork leap high over granite boulders, and limestone ledges, when the stream is in tide in early March. At other seasons the Branch leads a varied life, often dramatic, seldom pastoral, save only when the August drought compels a mildness far from native to this section of rugged coves and steep ridges.

Big Black dominates the region; among its foothills lie sheltered valleys, watered by Lone Wolf and Sourwood Run and Turkey Trace. The most remote of these coves is Far Hollow, the solitary home of Aunt Phronnie, who found in the calling waters of the Fork a heart-pleasing companion.

She possessed a steadfast nature, well suited to her favorite task of tromping the treadles of her loom. Since she had no near neighbors, she heard no comment comparing her habit of industry with the ways of others who dwelt in the settlements. She had no desire for praise or fame, content that her coverlets be as perfect as she could make them, and completed before her best-loved grandson, Boone, should take him a wife, assured that in his home her "kivers" would be cherished.

Now that her children were grown, she had an increasing sense of abiding in time, deeply rooted and self-contained as the white oak beside the barn or the beech at the turn below the ford. She dwelt in time as she lived in autumn sun or April rain, spreading her heart to the varying airs as the leaves of the trees she knew so well. For hours on end, during bad weather, she sat by her fire busy with her handiwork, taking contentment from the long span of her labor, sometimes pausing only when her hound-dog came to her side begging for food. This manner of life established the more the undistracted temper of her days. And when the chosen stint was done, what joy she found in taking staff and sunbonnet and going forth beside the waters of Lone Wolf, crossing the foot-log and climbing on up the ridge trail beyond the cliffs to where the towers of poplar carried the clouds on their heads.

The majesty of the primeval forest surrounded her here and sustained her. Had she been of less valiant stuff she might have been overwhelmed by the timelessness of the uprising trunks. Always she drew deep breaths as she stood silently so far below the accomplishment of these trees, but there was no flutter in that constant spirit. Had not she herself been fashioned throughout the years even as these trees, drawing strength from hard circumstance?

All her life she had hearkened to the voice of the Fork, whose waters took a spell of quiet below her barn and made a tranquil pasture-ford. Whenever she came away from the lofty timber, the voice of the waters sang a more splendid tune than when she started up the ridge trail. It was her custom to linger at the foot-log where a grove of hemlocks made the air sweet.

Her homeward way lay beside a thicket of rhododendron whose leaves were weather-wise, as she had so often proved. Then came a sheltered copse where raspberry bushes grew; in bloom and in fruit they gave her pleasure, and in winter the color of their stems amazed her. At the next turn an outcropping of clay demanded her attention—so golden it was against the green of the forest moss. Best of all, she thought, was the cluster of rock fern always growing in the cracks of the cliff, small ferns of abiding green that heartened one in winter as in spring.

Throughout her years, Aunt Phronnie followed this manner of life, shaping her ways to the rhythm of earth, as tranquil at heart as the core of her forest trees.

F. R.

The Retort Courteous

IT IS evident, however, from the following incident in my freshman year that I had been well nurtured in social proprieties, even to the point of overcoming timidity where they were at stake. In those days nothing was thought of walking into or out from Boston over the Cambridge bridge, but whoever had no time to spare patronized the horse-cars, the only public conveyance. On my way to town in a car one afternoon, I recognized sitting obliquely opposite across the aisle, on either side of which the occupants then faced one another, the new President of the University. I was awed by the sight. Nevertheless, instead of lying low, I asked myself, "What ought I do do?" Mr. Eliot was just over forty. Yet I assume that to me he looked elderly. I had been brought up to be polite to my elders, and what else than politeness prompted me I never discovered. At all events, I got to my feet and sitting down in the vacant place beside him, introduced myself. I was aware that he knew my parents. The President had the reputation of passing students in the college yard as if he did not see them. I realized, however, that he was taking my initiative in good part. We chatted amicably on casual matters of no importance, and I was able to credit myself when we separated with a quasi-virtuous act, however, venturous. The sequel of the episode is what justified it completely. A fortnight or so later, while travelling into town, I became aware that someone on the opposite side of the car had arisen and was sitting down beside me. I had not noticed President Eliot among the passengers, but it was he who had come to return the compliment, which incidentally showed that he had been gratified. During the many years of my acquaintance with him, I have always borne in mind this retort courteous when I heard him charged with being cold or businesslike in social approaches.—ROBERT GRANT, in "Fourscore." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"All ye that labour"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE United States, and in many other countries, a day is set apart annually as a holiday in honor of or in the interests of laborers as a class. The motive underlying this paying of respect to labor as indispensable to human society is commendable. It is impossible to know how many persons on that holiday give serious consideration to the true significance of labor. But there is in labor, rightly viewed, a spiritual element which it were well for all to contemplate.

Labor, physical or mental, is performed for some necessary or desirable end, to benefit the one who labors or others, and, in its broader sense, the community and the world. In its best sense, labor is a ministering to the fullness of right living, and, naturally, the laborer desires to and should share that fullness. In this sense the term "labor" is broad enough to embrace capital, which, in its great activity, has in many cases called for much exertion and effort.

Because of its false concepts of substance and activity, however, the human family has usually associated labor with hardness and limitation, with arduous and sometimes insufficiently compensated toil, with weariness, oppression, discontent. But Christendom should long ago more truly have taken to heart that invitation of Christ Jesus: "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls" (Matthew 11:28, 29). And this invitation is extended to the perplexed capitalist as certainly as to the troubled laborer. Both need to know and can know what is the divine Principle which was understood and practiced by him who, first as a carpenter in Nazareth, became the unparalleled demonstrator of power, substance, abundance—all that constitutes effectual activity and ideal living.

Christendom believes in God, acknowledges His omnipotence, ever-presence, justice. Christ Jesus believed in—understood—God, and lived and acted according to his understanding. He put his trust in God to the test in the carpenter shop, and then among the people. In his public ministry he proved God to be substance, the source of supply, activity, justice, satisfaction, and he invited all mankind to find rest in the Christ which he exemplified. This truth of being affords the solution of all the problems which vex capital and labor in the modern world, even as it gave a new outlook to all who listened to the teachings of Christ Jesus in Judea.

Long before, however, the prophet Isaiah, seeing the futility of materiality, and calling the people to faith in God, voiced the assurance, "Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labour for that which satisfieth not? hearken diligently unto me, and eat ye that which is good, and let your soul delight itself in fatness" (Isaiah 55:2). And in a day much nearer our own, Carlyle, referring to the need of working for that which is eternal, said: "Wouldst thou plant for eternity? Then plant into the deep infinite faculties of man. If the poor toil that we have food, must not the high and glorious toil for him in return that we have light, freedom, immortality?" And here it is to be remembered that each one who labors honestly and progressively partakes of that "high and glorious" discernment which adds to the measure of "light, freedom, immortality," expressed in human experience. Indeed, those who have the vision of the eternal must labor that all may share good as the one substance, the reality.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, searched the Scriptures for their spiritual meaning and found the divine Principle underlying the Master's marvelous power to heal and comfort and release. Her writings set forth this divine Principle so that all may find and prove the harmony and fruition that come from an understanding of God and of man in His likeness. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 196) she says: "The good in being, even the spiritually indispensable, is your daily bread. Work and pray for it. The poor toil for our bread, and we should work for their health and holiness." Here it is evident that "the poor" are they who have not as yet found the truth. And "the good in being" is what all—capitalist and laborer alike—should work for in order that humanity may discern the spiritual reality. All may eat "that which is good," may understand that substance, health, holiness are the present possession of those who know God. None are truly rich but those who have measurably realized that good alone is real.

Those who labor and are "heavy laden" with beliefs of weariness and lack are free to come now unto the Christ, Truth, to find rest from false beliefs and gain the certainty of spiritual power, justice, equity, abundance. In seeking Truth through Christian Science, each must labor—labor to learn the Principle and rule whereby to demonstrate Truth in experience. And in this connection Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 340), "There is no excellence without labor; and the time to work, is *now*."

Pause

STILLNESS beyond the stirring breeze,
The feathery touch of shade:
Day holds this hour in carven ease,
Deathlessly made.

All that the ponderous years may know
Will slip like sand away,
All but some words from long ago—
These stay.

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

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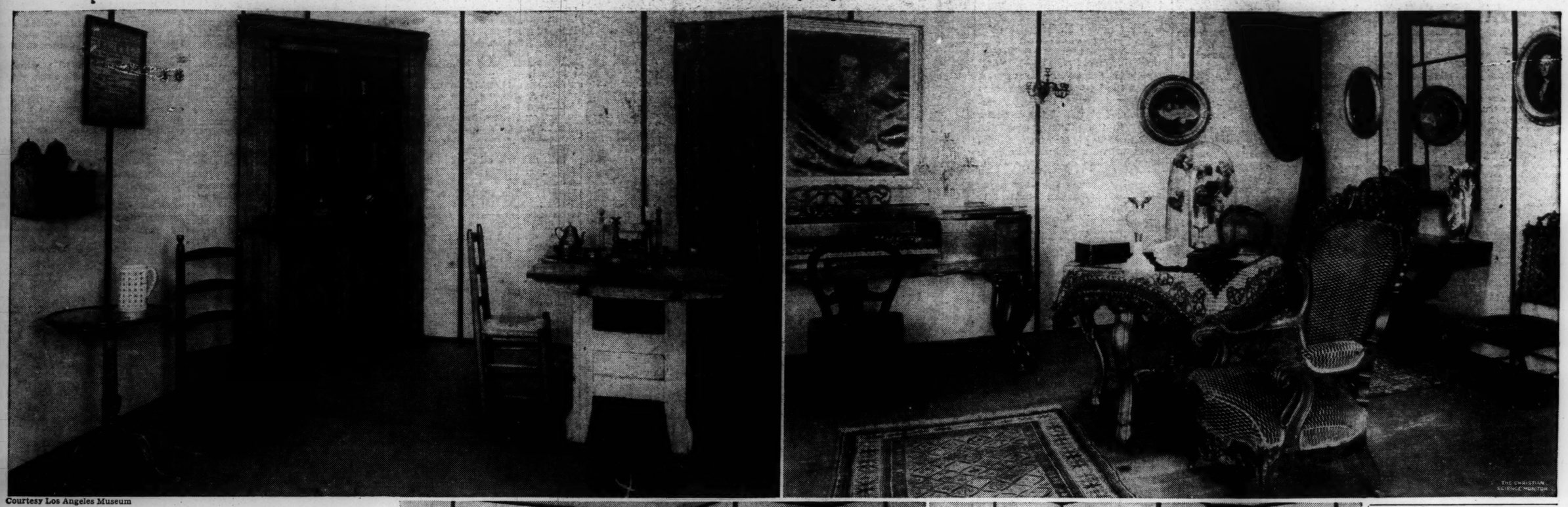
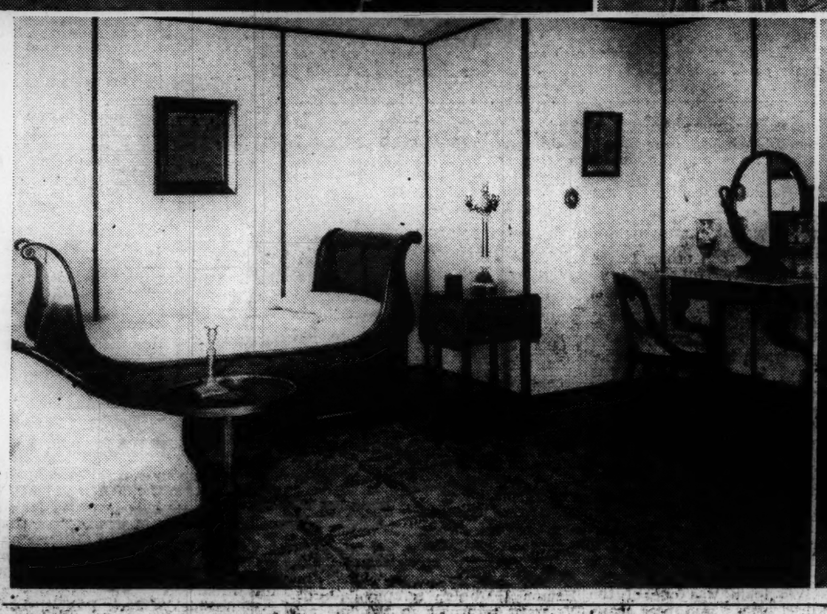


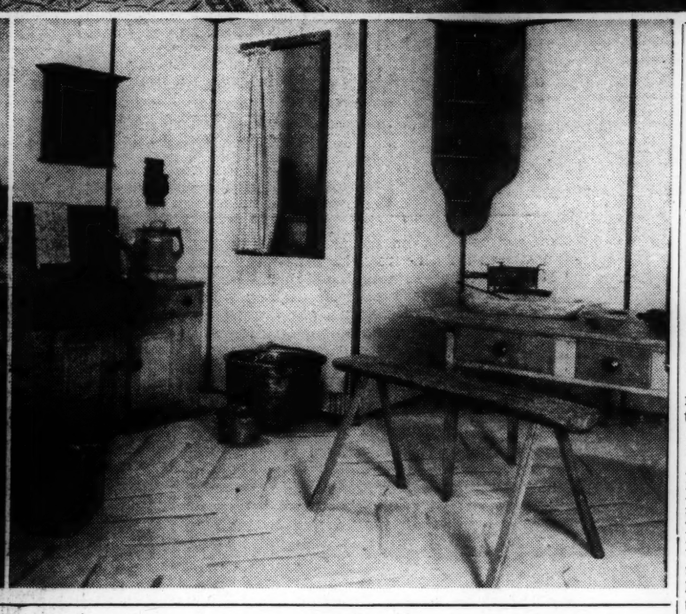
Courtesy Los Angeles Museum

To extend through the year, and perhaps longer, a group of ten American interiors is being shown as a loan exhibition at Los Angeles Museum. More than 50 collections supplement the Museum's examples in the display of a series including both sophisticated and primitive groupings. Above at the left are examples of the simpler pine and maple furniture of the late 1700's, the table set with pewter, which also is seen on the cupboard shelves.

Mid-Victorian types of the 1850's and '60's furnish the room shown at the right above. Here the decorative details of tablecloth, lamp, wax flowers, vases, and pictures harmonize with the period.

Empire types as they appeared around 1830 are shown in the group at the left below, with an interesting stenciled floor treatment. Very primitive pine articles, together with equally simple utensils of wood and metal, are grouped in the last picture, which harks back to the scenes of the 1600's. Then many floors were covered with sand which was marked in simple patterns when freshly spread.





Ten American Interiors, 1680 to 1870

By **Gregor Norman-Wilcox**

Los Angeles

THE current exhibition at this city's Museum is of importance from a variety of viewpoints. To homemakers and furnishers who share the growing interest in nineteenth-century styles, it not only offers original examples of early work, but suggests the taste of each period in the combination and use of characteristic pieces.

To collectors who may be studying the trends and development of early design, it covers a period of work usually disregarded or largely neglected by writers on the subject. And to Californians themselves, it provides an opportunity to see, in the latest rooms, such fashions as were high in "gold rush" days, and in the earlier period of American settlement in California. All this it achieves in a series of 10 interiors based on furniture ranging from the 1780's through the Civil War period, but arranged in two groups of contrasting character.

The first portion of the exhibition portrays rooms of "vernacular," or cottage aspect. Here we see the homes of rural folk, where much of the furniture might be made by hand at home, or was the product of small cabinet-shops in minor communities. Many of the pieces came from the byways of Pennsylvania, in regions where old traditions and favorite styles continued in use long after their abandonment elsewhere. Others, such as the stenciled Hitchcock chairs, while being factory pieces such as we know today, maintain the simple expressions and honest construction which we associate with early American work.

Early Machine Products

Following these, the later portion of the exhibition illustrates the rapid change of styles and taste in centers of population, which restlessly adopted the successive Empire, Greek Revival, Early Victorian and mid-Victorian modes. In these rooms we find, unlike the pine-and-maple manner of the earlier group, a free and extravagant use of mahogany and rosewood, and an ever-increasing effort toward greater comfort and luxury.

It is interesting to notice the almost universal reaction of those gallery visitors who are without training or knowledge in matters of what they call period furniture. Recognizing the evidences of comfort and the eager embellishments in urban work of 1820-70, yet conscious of the simple and honest virtues of village-made work in the rooms of 1790-1830, they say: "I suppose these things must be really better; and they do look more livable. But the quainter rooms across the gallery are appealing, after all!" Each point of view, whether thus intuitive among the untrained, or ripened in the student, has its own defense. . . .

The Primitive Also Progresses

Despite their tradition of slow changes and long survivals, the "vernacular" rooms still display a definite and logical line of development, more or less in agreement with the change and development of styles in centers of fashion. In its wood, its construction and its simple decorative details, the country-made chair of 1810 may be thoroughly unlike any design in Sheraton's fashionable pattern-book; yet it will somehow proclaim its Sheraton inspiration. Its form may be its ornament, without added recourse to inlays or carving or reeding, but the form itself will nevertheless clearly speak "Sheraton." To trace these fundamental allegiances to style, and to mark beside them the lingering persistent echoes of bygone manners, makes study of such objects a fascinating pursuit.

We find in these rooms, though, peculiar evidences of their class and sort. The Pennsylvania kitchen shows a sanded floor, recalling the day when housewives spread their wood or bare earth floors with fine white sand, and marked the sand in large designs to satisfy their desire for something pretty. The room of 1790, with blue plaid homespun curtains and pine chest naively patterned with red hearts, has thin rugs of handwoven matting.

As in Jackson's Presidency

The parlor of 1830, with its Hitchcock chairs and un-lifelike portraits and "historical-blue" pottery tea-service, is gay with hooked rugs in astonishing flowers and fanciful scrolls. The dining-room uses homely pewter, instead of cut Irish glass as in the Greek Revival room across the way. The bedroom shows a heavy white homespun curtain and a woolen blue coverlet, woven in 1817 on a household loom, instead of cinnabar-coloured silk drapery and a gold-embroidered bedspread as in the urban Empire bedroom of almost the same date. A village-made chair is stenciled with a pattern in gold, its city cousin inlaid with holly and designs of brass. The back-country Pennsylvania room adorns its wall with a quaint needlework sampler of alphabets and flowers, while the Victorian parlor shows a painted nosegay in a gold-leafed frame. . . .

In the five finer interiors, indeed, we observe all the contrary artifice and display which became increasingly characteristic as the century advanced. The Empire bedroom retains a certain ponderous simplicity, revived with enthusiasm, especially the Louis XV, which afforded noble opportunities in the way of curves and carving and coverings for furniture. Such styles might become adapted almost beyond recognition; but they were welcomed with hearty and painstaking effort.

How far this enthusiasm might go is to be seen in the last room of the series, a Civil War (or, mid-Victorian) parlor. A vase of feather flowers is tenderly protected beneath a bell-glass; lush fruits are recorded in wax, and framed in deep walnut "shadow-boxes"; furniture is buttoned and tufted in generous folds of slick fabric; there is a beach shell on the hearth, in which one may hear the roar of a distant sea. And whatever we may think of them now, these things were a serious and sincere expression of their time, and deserve our attention and regard. . . .

For such a series of individual pictures and collective contrasts, no better source than 19th century America might be explored. From

From the 1850's and '60's

This was the epoch of sentiment. Bygone styles without number were sanded floor to Aubusson tapestry carpet, from the wrought-iron grease lamp hung on the back of a chair to the imposing astral lamp dripping down its ten-inch cut glass prisms; from the slab off a log which is the seat for a bench to the lordly center-table, gold leafed and marble topped—such are the things now assembled at Los Angeles Museum, to show, for six months' time, what changes were wrought in the American domestic scene within a century!

Mainly of the Types Since 1840

THOSE who are interested in the progress of styles, or rather types, of American furniture produced from the 1830's to the present, may find much to the point in a recent book called "A History of American Furniture." It was written by Marta K. Sironen to mark the 65th anniversary of a weekly furniture periodical, and is issued by the Towse Publishing Company of New York City at $2.50; to those in furniture trade, $1.50.

Most of the past century is commonly thought of as better forgotten than recalled, in this connection. Such opinion will not be dispelled by perusing this liberally illustrated book, but curiosity as to how bad artistically some of those fashions might seem, may be satisfied. Most of the pictures are good, giving adequate representations of their subjects, but not all, for some seem inexcusably poor.

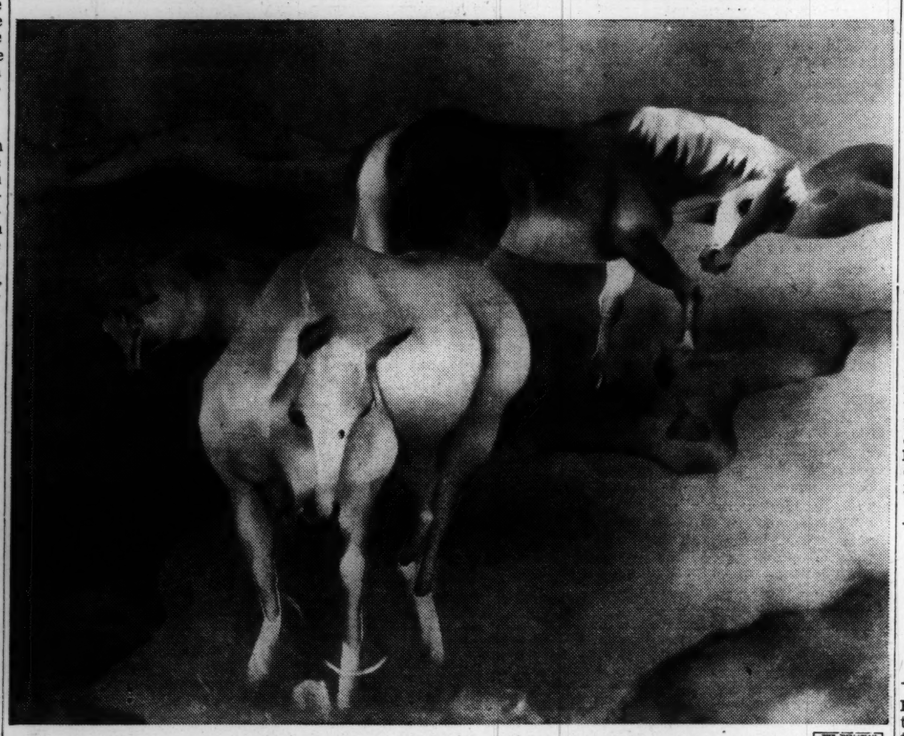
The rather loose assembling of material is indicated by the fact that the fashions between 1840 and 1870 are hardly referred to. Early- and mid-Victorian shapes belong to these 30 years, and surely there is something to be written about them—even something to commend. Nowhere do I find even mention of the superlative workmanship of John Henry Belter, who was patronized by so many of New York's aristocracy around 1850, and who sold much in other cities. Still further value might have been added by picturing some of the furniture shown at New York's Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1852-53, to mention but one neglected source, and to say nothing of the furniture of the '60's.

The designs of Eastlake, brought out in England in the late 1860's, were promptly adopted in America, and continued in favor well into the 1880's, while William Morris's influence is shown mainly by the Morris chair. In the '90's the Mission style had taken a strong hold that has not yet been loosened wholly. Contemporary were "Arts and Crafts" types, possible of amateur construction. At the turn of the century Parisians produced a new series of furniture motifs to which the term New Art (L'Art Nouveau) was attached—concoctions of much artistic merit that affected American practice but slightly. And then came the Modern movement, in the past decade.

Thus are mentioned the few types that now seem outstanding during their period. But they account for only a small part of the product of those years. Then, even more than now, many manufacturers required very slight ability as qualification for a furniture designer. The results were no better than might be expected, and are to be seen in numerous examples pictured. It is not a record to be proud of, but one may as well face it as a part of the American story of endurance of ugliness.

The book opens with some thirty pages that deal with progress from early colonial days through the time of Duncan Phyfe and closes with a similar space for the most modern American types and their designers.

C. G. B.



Sheet Aluminum, Its Surface Roughened by an Artist's Original Technique, Results in Such 'Pictures' as This.

Los Angeles

NOVEL and charming are the aluminum "paintings" by Anton Blazek, a young artist of this city. Their novelty lies in the use made of the satiny textured metal which, by its lightness and strength, appeals to modern taste. By various methods of abrasion, Blazek works the surface of a thin sheet of aluminum until it reflects different lights as the spectator moves about a room. Still further abrasion creates a pictorial design—animals, landscapes, flowers and other subjects—which are given definition by modeling with various tones of black.

Properly mounted, framed, sealed against damp and hung in a room, one of these pictures will reflect tints from floors, walls and furnishings which assure their blending with the room's decorative scheme.

Besides their technical rightness, these "pictures" are well designed. The artist's visitors' book is filled with enthusiastic comments, many of them from fellow artists. His own favorite series is the one which shows all the Missions of California, glimpsed through abstract foreground masses which sometimes appear to be rocks and, again, may be the memory of Indian women wearing rebozas.

Blazek first became interested in aluminum when his brother developed one of the first all-metal airplanes. For a year he tried to obtain results by embossing, then hit on the effects possible through delicate abrasions which leave the surface quite flat and hence mural.

A Bohemian, the artist was brought to America at the age of three. He previously worked as a designer of store window backgrounds in Baltimore and Los Angeles. Now all his time is given to aluminum painting. His first exhibit, held at Bullock's Wilshire, was sold out all but one piece. A later show was held last spring at the Bothwell and Cooke gallery here.

A Picture Book Of Houses

A FOLIO made up of views of 50 houses, a few of which are European, has been issued by Robert M. McBride & Co., New York, to sell for $3.00. It is titled "Distinguished Houses of Moderate Cost," moderate being a term that has very different significances, according to one's financial status. Certainly the cost of some of these places would seem princely to many people, while the week end, one-room "house" on Long Island that cost $1500, would be put in the moderate class by almost anyone.

From 17th century Provençal, to Finnish and Scandinavian of the most advanced conceptions, with simple New England cottage types and contemporary mansions interspersed, the selections are indeed various. But there are only a few floor plans and very little construction data appears to help either architect or would-be owner, and costs are almost entirely omitted. Colorado, California, Florida, Virginia, the northeastern states, are locations of most of the houses pictured.

C. G. B.

Plans for Children's Rooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hyde Park, Mass.

HOUSES are made for adults, with plans and equipment to serve the convenience and comfort of men and women. Children live in some of these houses a dozen years before they are anywhere near the stature of adults, but little or no provision is made for their particular needs. An occasional playroom, a madeover attic, or the corner of a cellar are usually all that is set apart for the many activities and projects necessary to the proper development of every child.

It is a delightful pastime or hobby that may become a worth-while achievement to go over the whole house, room by room, to discover how to make the house more livable for children. Incidentally, it is an ideal way to turn a house into the kind of a home that the children will always remember and want to copy.

Every mother knows how much children like to play in the kitchen and imitate her activities. Do the children have a drawer of their own here, or a closet, in which they can store small utensils that are replicas of mother's cooking tools? Would it not be a good idea to give them part of the broom closet for their own brooms and brushes? Have they a box or a shelf where their shoe-polishing outfit may be safely and neatly stored? The little girls would be thrilled with part of a pantry shelf separated from mother's by a cardboard partition, where sugar and spice and all things nice for make-believe cake making and other culinary feats might be attempted. For the boys, why not have the partitioned shelf devoted to nails, screwdrivers and such for repair work either real or imaginary around the kitchen?

Some Questions Are Asked

Are the dining room chairs a comfortable height for the children? Possibly some spills on the tablecloth might be saved and manners achieved more easily, if a thick leather cushion were added to a chair. If the child has his own silverware, let him keep it in a box in the buffet, where he can get it himself. A special drawer of party decorations, and gay lunch cloths and doilies for children only, would be a pleasant idea.

In the living room there should be some chairs just right for a boy or girl to snuggle into with a book, and "just right" means chairs not too nice for a child's comfort. Whenever possible, a window seat is desirable for the use of the children. What can the children do when mother has company? How about putting a cabinet or a bookcase in some unobtrusive nook in the living room, suggesting that the children keep pictures or special books there. The children will not disturb the company or the visitors excite undue attention from the boys and girls if there is something of their own to keep them absorbed.

Probably there are closets all over the house, but how many shelves and hooks are easily accessible to the children? Can they reach the hooks and hang up their own clothes? Is there a low shelf for their hats? How are they going to learn to put away things properly if there are not convenient places for them? In house building, cabinets, cupboards and closets should be supplied plentifully for the children's sake.

Of course they have a rack of their own in the bathroom with their special towels and washcloths. A pretty celluloid box for their soap will help them to be neat. A separate mirror, just the right height for the children to look into, costs very little, and keeping neat will be much more interesting and assume some importance if done by the aid of one's own mirror.

Bedroom furniture should be neither too small and babyish or too adult and awesome. Bureau drawers that do not stick and rugs that do not slide are necessary adjuncts to a happy atmosphere. A few extra pillows around the room prove useful at various times; the kind of pillows that are plump and pliable, covered in serviceable, washable and bright colored material. They make chairs the right height for working at a table, soften the floor a bit when a boy wants to stretch full length with a book and do well for extra seats when there are many about.

The attic, if any, and the cellar, may provide some of the most valuable spots in the house. A child must have two things in a home; a place for being noisy and a place for being quiet. He needs a gathering place for the clan where moderate and natural noise will not disturb others. His rapidly developing nature equally requires a place where he can be alone. Somewhere in the house there should be a place for collections and hobbies, for experiments with handicrafts, strange materials and tinkering of all kinds. Happy is the girl or boy who knows that he or she will be unmolested while engaged in a task or a project or a daring experiment, because they have a place where "clean dirt" is no objection.

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Boston Cubs Withdraw From Can-Am League

By Web Morse
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Sept. 5—No more Canadian-American Hockey League for Boston. The famous old league has operated uninterrupted, excepting for internal turmoil, since 1926. The first five years the Boston entry was owned and operated by George V. Brown and the team was known as the Boston Tigers. The past four years the club has been under the ownership and direction of the Boston Bruins.

Future plans have not been completed yet, Charles F. Adams, president of the Bruins and guiding hand of the Cubs, could not outline just what will be done, but did admit that the Bruins would develop players either by loan or by transferring the team elsewhere, with rights to re-call.

May Go to Washington

Washington, D. C., has applied for a franchise in the Can-Am circuit and if the rink there is ready for occupancy it is just possible that the Cubs will be sold; the Bruins to have a working agreement in regard to prospects. If negotiations along this line should fail the players will be sold or loaned to other clubs in the minor leagues.

Other years this matter of abolishing the Cubs has been mentioned but dropped. Having gone into the red ink a little too often the local management has decided that the financial losses have not warranted continuation. Last year the Cubs ran into a $15,000 deficit.

Too Much Hockey in Hub

According to Mr. Adams, Boston has had a little too much hockey in recent years and he believes that the Bruins, along with the new international intercollegiate set-up, and whatever amateur hockey the local rinks might plan, will answer the needs of Boston hockey fans. With the care of the Cubs abandoned the Bruins will be built up.

This move is a little surprising at this time since the 1936-37 season expected to see an elaboration by way of inter-schedule games with the International League, thereby bringing new faces and teams to Boston. Just how the withdrawal of the Cubs from the Can-Am is going to interfere with the progress of the league remains to be seen.

A meeting of the Can-Am governors has been called for Sunday, Sept. 13, at the Hotel Lincoln in New York City and the season plans will be formulated at that time. Manager Fred Hitchman of the Cubs probably will be retained to take part in the progress of the Bruins.

Dorothy Bundy Features Play In U. S. Tennis

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 5—The first surprises, customary always at Forest Hills in the United States lawn tennis championships, developed yesterday, and proved of the stunning variety in the principal case. The third ranking player of the United States, with a record second only to the two Helens of Berkeley, Calif., was eliminated in decisive style by a girl just graduated from the junior ranks, with no record whatever to justify it.

Mrs. Marshal Fabyan Jr., the former Sarah Palfrey, has stood close to the top of American tennis ever since she was a junior. She has played a great part in the retention of the Wightman Cup. But yesterday her opponent, Dorothy May Sutton Bundy, the newest member of a family illustrious in tennis annals, definitely and decisively outplayed her, after she settled down to her game. The score was 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, but this did not really measure the difference between the players.

From the middle of the first set, Mrs. Fabyan was on the defensive. It was a high-class style of defense, sufficient to give her the first set, and carry her well up in the other two, but it was always defense. On the other hand, Miss Bundy was always aggressive, even if her control slipped occasionally. She was using net play, while Mrs. Fabyan always lingered in backcourt Her power strokes were harder, and generally deeper. Only at the start was she weaker, so that Mrs. Fabyan led at 3—0. But the balance of the set was even. In the balance of the match it was Miss Bundy who led while Mrs. Fabyan trailed.

Mako Advances

The other two surprise results were less sensational. C. Gene Mako, so far in this tournament, has been playing the best tennis he has shown since his start. So, though his opponent, J. Harold Surface Jr., was placed on the seeded list on the basis of his play this year, the victory of the Californian was not expected. It was a hard fought and close battle with little to choose between them; but Mako finally pulled through, at 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 5—8, 7—5.

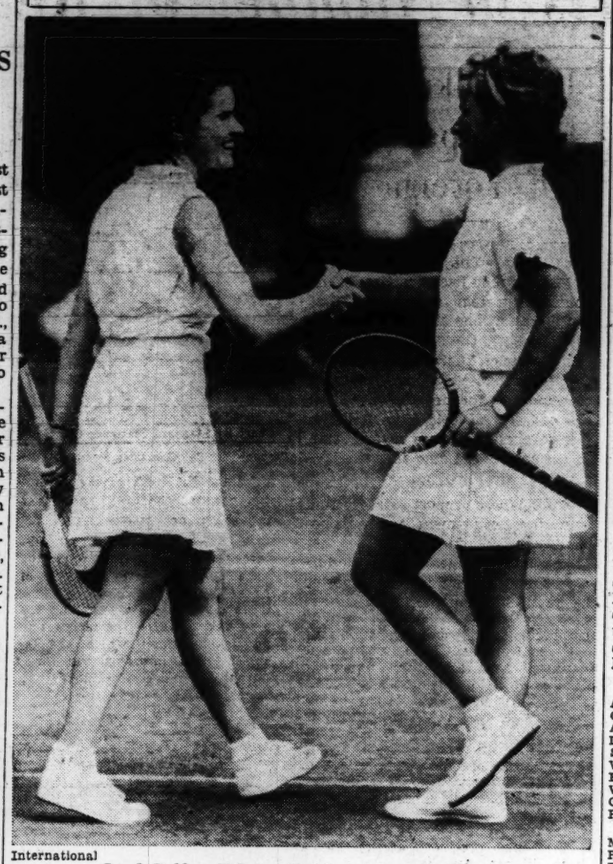
So, also, the victory of Dorothy Andrus over the Hawaiian player, Mrs. Tokuko Moriwake Nakano, who holds the championship of Japan, and was therefore seeded at the foot of the draw, was indicated from the start. Mrs. Nakano played good tennis, breaking through the service of the powerful New Yorker on several occasions; but she lacks the skill that would compensate for her lack of height, and with Miss Andrus walloping both from back court and at the net, it was a case of craft against strength, and Miss Andrus won at 6—2, 6—4.

The balance of the seeded players came through all right, though some had hard battles before they prevailed. Sidney B. Wood Jr., meeting a young Chicago player, Thane R. Halstead, was carried to four sets, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5; J. Donald Budge dropped the opening set of his match with Gardner Mulloy, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1; Robert L. Riggs dropped the third set of his match with his doubles partner, Wayne Sabin, and the veteran Jacques Brugnon, captain of the French team, fought a five-set match before he could conquer Frederic Mercur, 1—6, 10—8, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5.

Even Frederick J. Perry met with real opposition from the young intercollegiate champion, Ernest M. Sutter, in the initial set. Sutter halted the star 11 times at set point before Perry won at 8-6. But the British ace then settled down to display his real skill, which he usually reserves for more important occasions, and sweeping over placements, ran out the match at 8—6, 6—2, 6—1. He made 43 placements to 10 for Sutter, in capturing the needed sets.

The weekend should develop many close battles, as the stars begin to encounter each other. David N. Jones, the powerful server, is Perry's next opponent, Budge will be opposed by Joseph Hunt, Wood and J. Gilbert Hall should furnish real play, while Frank Bowden and John McDiarmid should also battle closely.

Veteran Bows to Newcomer



International

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan (Left) and Dorothy Bundy
Third-Ranking Mrs. Fabyan Loses to Daughter of Famous Tennis Family in United States Singles, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4

Joe McCluskey Lauds Olympic Committee

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Taking issue with critics of the American Olympic committee, Joe McCluskey, veteran steeplechaser, yesterday told a luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club "the management of the team was splendid."

"The 1936 team was one of the most conscientious and best managed in history," said McCluskey. "On board ship and in Berlin the athletes trained constantly, and I think the record they established proves that statement.

"Of course, there has been a lot of criticism, but the management of the team was splendid. We came through with 12 victories out of 23 events, thanks largely to Jesse Owens. I think that is the answer."

Other Olympic athletes present included Owens, Glenn Cunningham and Mrs. Cunningham, Earle Meadows and Charles (Chuck) Hornbostel.

Bolles Succeeds Whiteside

William J. Bingham, Director of Athletics at Harvard University, announced today the appointment of Tom Bolles as coach of the Harvard varsity crew for next year. At the same time he also announced that Harvey Lane would be coach of the Harvard freshman candidates and Bert Haines, who has been coaching the freshmen, will coach the 150-pound candidates. Bolles, who has been coach of the University of Washington freshman crews during the past few years, succeeds Charles J. Whiteside, who was released as Harvard coach last June. Both Bolles and Lane were members of former Washington eights—the former having been a classmate of Al Ulbrickson who has been Washington coach since 1927, while Lane was coxswain of the Washington eights of 1933 and 1934.

Australians to Play in U. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5 (AP)—The all-Australia women's field hockey team will appear in four United States cities during October and November, Mrs. Francis Smyth, president of the Philadelphia Field Hockey Association, announced yesterday. The tour is in connection with the international women's field hockey tournament at Philadelphia, Oct. 20 to Nov. 1. The Australians will arrive in Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 2, Mrs. Smith said, and will play in Canada before making their first United States appearance at Milwaukee, Oct. 10. They are to play in Madison, Wis., Oct. 11, Detroit, Oct. 17, then come to Philadelphia for the tourney. They will play in California between Nov. 7 and 19, appearing twice in Los Angeles.

Lovelock to Run at Princeton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 5—Jack Lovelock, Olympic 1500-meter champion, is to compete in a match race on the Princeton University track Oct. 3 between the halves of the Princeton-Amherst football game. He will have as his opponent Glenn Cunningham, who finished second to him in the Olympic Games at Berlin; Archie San Romani, who also represented the United States in the 1500-meter run at Berlin; Donald Lash, United States representative in the 500 and 10,000-meter runs at Berlin, and a fifth runner to be named later. Announcement was made yesterday by Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics at Princeton.

White Leads Golf Field

HERSHEY, Penna., Sept. 5 (AP)—Orville White, 27-year-old Overland (Mo.) professional, held a four-stroke lead at the halfway mark of the fourth annual $5000 Hershey open tournament yesterday as he added a sub-par 71 to his previous 68 for 139. Al Espinosa, veteran Akron (Ohio) shotmaker, and Harry Cooper, runner-up to Tony Manero in the 1936 national open, tied for second with 143.

Miss Berg Wins Golf Title

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 5 (AP)—Patty Berg of Minneapolis won the Mason Dixon women's golf championship yesterday by defeating Virginia Guilfoil of Syracuse 12 up in their 36-hole final round match over the Greenbrier course. The midwesterner turned the contest into a rout with a consistently good game, while Miss Guilfoil found much trouble in the traps. The morning 18-hole round ended with Miss Berg leading, 1 up.

Yale Appoints Grid Coach

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 5 (AP)—Yale University Athletic association officials have announced that Bill Renner of Youngstown, Ohio, former University of Michigan star, had been added to the football coaching staff. Renner, a quarterback at Michigan, will assist with the coaching of the junior varsity squad.

French to Scout for Army

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 5 (AP)—Walter French, former Army football star in 1921 and 1922, returned to the U. S. Military Academy yesterday to serve as football scout this fall and coach of the baseball team next spring.

Rutgers to Start Gridiron Practice On Next Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 5—Rutgers University will open its annual pre-season football training period next Tuesday when 46 candidates report to Coach J. Wilder Tasker at Nelson Field.

With Princeton and Yale coming second and fourth respectively on the Scarlet schedule, Tasker has the short space of one month to mold about the nucleus of three veterans a forward wall capable of withstanding the battering of two such powerful elevens as the Tiger and the Bulldog.

The line is seriously weakened by the loss of Walter Winika, all-American end; Capt. Mike Bullard and Pete Kornicki, veteran tackles of the past three campaigns, and Hector Gardner, scrappy guards. Veterans returning in the line are George Van Der Noot, end, Tony Ferrara, guard, and Albert Lundwall, center.

In the backfield the story is quite different. Two veterans are returning for each position. Bob Metzler, leading scorer of the 1934 season who was unavailable last year, will return giving Tasker two triple threat stars in the left halfback position, each of whom tip the scales at 190 pounds. The other is Art Perry, who starred as a sophomore toward the close of last season.

Morris Plevinsky and Wally Pringle, veteran field generals, will again call the signals while Jerry Jefferds and Steven Stanowicz, regular fullbacks, will alternate in the line-crashing assignment.

At right half, Tony Naporano, leading scorer last year, will be available along with Cuno Bender, hardest running back on the squad.

The Pittsburgh Pirate, Jim Weaver, graduated from Western Kentucky State Teachers' College in 1927 with a degree in architecture.

Averill, Medwick Retain Leads In Slugging Races

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Havoc created among the batting leaders by the stretch drive shook up the lists of first ten hitters in each league this week, but failed to unseat the leaders, Earl Averill of the Indians and Ducky Medwick of the Cardinals.

Although Averill dropped nine points to .375, he held on to the American League pace simply because Lou Gehrig, the Yankee slugger, was in a slump and skidded 13 percentage points to .368, in second place.

Medwick was among the least affected, and held his .366 average during the week to top the National League, while Paul Waner of the Pirates pulled up to second place with .358, and Johnny Mize, the Cardinal rookie who was second last week, sank all the way to fifth with .355.

Roy Weatherly, the Indians' freshman and American League leader two weeks ago, found the going even tougher, and slipped from third to eighth, at .354, showing the biggest drop of the week—15 points.

Only three batters, Gerald Walker of the Tigers in the American League, and Billy Herman of the Cubs and Kiki Cuyler of the Reds in the National, bettered their marks during the week. The leading ten hitters in each league:

American League

Player	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Averill, Indians	129	525	111	194	.375
Gehrig, Yankees	132	492	147	181	.368
Appling, White Sox	117	444	92	162	.365
Dickey, Yankees	97	379	90	138	.364
Sullivan, Indians	78	269	35	97	.361
Walker, Tigers	113	467	84	166	.355
Bell, Browns	132	523	87	185	.354
Weatherly, Indians	66	280	53	99	.354
Gehringer, Tigers	133	555	124	193	.348
Radcliff, White Sox	117	514	104	178	.347

National League

Medwick, Cardinals	129	533	96	195	.366
P. Waner, Pirates	125	492	80	176	.358
Demaree, Cubs	131	520	80	185	.356
Lombardi, Reds	101	313	34	111	.355
Mize, Cardinals	100	320	63	111	.347
Phelps, Dodgers	91	230	22	78	.339
Jordan, Bees	112	447	72	150	.336
Herman, Cubs	130	544	87	182	.335
Cuyler, Reds	120	483	82	160	.331
Camilli, Phillies	127	449	91	147	.327

Lack of Wind Forces Officials to Call Off Race

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 5 (AP)—Lack of sufficient wind to provide a finish within the prescribed three and one half hours' time limit yesterday for the second straight day forced officials to call off an attempt to complete the second in the five race series of the international star class world's championship being conducted in Lake Ontario here under Rochester Yacht Club auspices.

Expiration of the time limit terminated a dramatic but losing race against time by Adrian Iselin's Ace, from western Long Island Sound, one of the ranking favorites for the championships. Ace was less than a quarter of a mile in distance and under 10m. in time from the finish line when the gun ending the race was fired.

Paul Shield's Jack Rabbit, Long Island, was second, with Fleet Star III, skippered by E. W. Knevals of Detroit, a third, and Phar Lap, Santa Barbara, California fourth.

Chief beneficiary of the cancellation probably was by-C, the two time Newport Harbor, California, defender which leads the current championship chase by virtue of victory in the opening race Wednesday. Skipper Beardslee was far back in 20th position. When Iselin, his perennial class rival, lost his race against time.

Heavier Georgia Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., Sept. 5—The University of Georgia football squad, now in early season training, is bigger in both backfield and line than any Bulldog aggregation of the last eight years. This extra weight was one reason for the offensive innovations Coach Harry J. Mehre and assistants worked out for this season. While the Bulldogs will remain true to the Notre Dame system, their new attack will include a line shift that will put them into two other formations. The shift will result in an unbalanced line and different backfield setups. Coach Mehre says the changes should make the Georgia offense more powerful and more versatile.

1936 Yanks a Harmonious Unit Under Joe McCarthy

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lost in the shuffle and excitement of Lou Gehrig's home run hitting, Joe Di Maggio's freshman play and the fence-busting accomplishments of the entire Yankee team, Joe McCarthy might well be called the "forgotten man." Lou, Joe, Tony and the rest of the boys have monopolized newspaper headlines, and "Mac" has stood quietly in the background receiving only a scattered round of applause.

While the Yankees were piling up the 17½-game lead they held after yesterday's triumph over the Red Sox, McCarthy's leadership has been taken for granted and thus far escaped appraisal. But those close to the club are inclined to give Joe credit for the difference between that commanding lead and the unsatisfactory company of the Indians, Tigers, White Sox and Senators.

Harmonious Outfit

The 1936 Yankees not only will go into the World Series with a powerful offense and a tight-enough defense, but they also will be a harmonious outfit, and have been all season. That was McCarthy's job. He has straightened out numerous personal problems and piloted the Yanks over rough spots that another leader might have developed into alarming asperities.

The pitcher who isn't winning must be assured of the club's confidence in him. The rookie must be nursed through a trying period. The batter in a slump must be helped. All these duties come inder the daily routine of the Yankee manager.

It took McCarthy five seasons to get settled in the American League. There is no denying that while Babe Ruth was with the club Joe's hold on the reins was not as solid as he would have wished. But this year he has discovered the proper formula and steered a potentially second or third place team into the World Series—he hopes, with the Giants.

Red Sox Eliminated

Yesterday, the Yankees increased their lead to 17½ contests over the Indians and definitely eliminated the Red Sox from the flag race. The New Yorkers need only seven more victories to clinch the championship and they should have those within 10 days.

Tony Lazzeri's three-run homer in the fourth inning was the blow that defeated the Boston club. Tony hit one of Fritz Ostermueller's fast balls high over the left field fence with Gehrig and Jake Powell on the bases. It was his thirteenth of the year. Johnny Murphy was the winning pitcher, although he needed assistance from Pat Malone.

The Washington Senators climbed into the first division by beating the Athletics, 7 to 3. Buck Newsom pitched and annexed his sixteenth triumph. The idle White Sox dropped into fifth place.

Only one game was scheduled in the National League yesterday. At Pittsburgh, the Chicago Cubs blanked the Pirates, 8 to 0, advancing to within one half game of the second-place Cardinals. Larry French kept seven Pirate hits well scattered to win his seventeenth game of the season. Billy Herman made two of Chicago's fourteen hits and batted in three runs.

N. H. Man Taught King Edward To Play Game of Golf

ROCHESTER, N. H., Sept 5 (AP)—Tall, thin, mustached Christopher Callaway, 69, recalled memories here today of the days when he taught the King of England to play golf.

King Edward, he says, was "eight years old when I gave him his first lesson at the United Services Club (for army and navy officers), at Portsmouth, England."

Callaway is now professional at the Rochester Country club.

He also taught the late King George to play, he says, at the same club whose grounds are close to the famous naval landing steps down which Nelson walked when he sailed for Trafalgar.

Frequently, the gray-haired pro recalled, the late King George would have tea with Callaway and his wife and his democracy, he said, applied to the whole royal family.

"There was no beastly affectation about them. They were just like an average family in this country."

Callaway remembers giving King George his first lesson when he was 25 and in command of a destroyer.

Treasures Gold Pin

"He used to play with me two or three times a week and after he made progress, he gave me a gold pin in the form of an anchor set with a diamond."

Callaway treasures that pin to this day.

He saw his first game, he says, at the Royal Isle of Wight Golf Club, when Queen Victoria was president of it. As a caddy, he learned the game there where, at the end of London's social season in the beginning of August, society flocks to the Solent for the annual yacht racing and where, in 1851, England lost the America's cup.

King Edward began to learn the game young, Callaway recollects, and "had the usual hard luck as a boy. But he proved himself an apt pupil and soon learned the fine points of the game."

Men famous in recent English history passed as novices in the royal and ancient game through the hands of this affable professional.

Callaway recalls teaching the Duke of Connaught, uncle of the late King of England; the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the late Admiral of the Fleet, Earl Jellicoe, in command of the British fleet at the Battle of Jutland.

King Edward Good Golfer

Once, he tells, he played with Lord Balfour, when he was Prime Minister of England.

Lord Balfour was off form that day, Callaway recalls, and after two bad shots his caddy looked at him and remarked, "you have to have a head to play this game, sir."

But Callaway's greatest satisfaction perhaps, after playing the grand old game all over Europe, is his belief that King Edward "is a very good golfer today," frequently shooting in the low eighties.

Tigers Purchase Five

DETROIT, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Detroit Baseball Club announced yesterday the purchase of five players and the exercise of options on 13 others. All are to report next spring. Four players were purchased from the Beaumont club of the Texas League: George Gill and George Coman, right-handed pitchers; George Tebbetts, catcher, and Frank Croucher, infielder. The Tigers also bought Mike Tresch, catcher, from the Toledo club of the American Association. Players recalled on option were: Herman (Flea) Clifton, Paul Sullivan and Gilbert English from Toledo; Chet Laabs, Rudy York, Chet Morgan, Clyde Hatter and C. F. Wilburn from Milwaukee; Frank Reiber from Montreal; Don French from Portland; Hubert Bates from Indianapolis, and Donald Ross and Pat McLaughlin from Beaumont.

American League

	Won	Lost	PC.
New York	88	43	.672
Cleveland	70	60	.538
Detroit	70	63	.526
Washington	69	63	.523
Chicago	68	63	.519
Boston	66	67	.496
St. Louis	48	82	.369
Philadelphia	47	86	.356

Results Sept. 4

Washington 7, Philadelphia 3.
New York 9, Boston 6.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	79	40	.617
St. Louis	75	53	.586
Chicago	76	55	.580
Pittsburgh	68	63	.519
Cincinnati	63	65	.492
Boston	58	70	.453
Brooklyn	52	75	.409
Philadelphia	43	84	.339

Results Sept. 4

Chicago 8, Pittsburgh 0.
Only game scheduled.

All-Stars Meet New York Giants

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—The college All-Stars football team, which battled to a 7-7 tie at Chicago Tuesday, Sept. 1, with the Detroit Lions, arrived here aboard a special train yesterday to begin preparations for its second test. The All-Stars are slated to oppose another National League professional team, the New York Giants, at the Polo Grounds next Tuesday night.

Legion Final Today

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Sept. 5 (AP)—Tied at 2-2 in the five-game series for the American Legion junior baseball championship, Los Angeles and Spartanburg teams faced each other today in the crucial contest. The winner of today's game will be the 1936 champions. Los Angeles evened the count yesterday when it made every hit count and defeated the Spartans, 5 to 4, in the fourth game.

U. S. Tennis Results

By the Associated Press

Women's Singles—First Round

Dorothy May Sutton Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, Mass., 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Pat Owen, England, 6—3, 6—0.

Anne Parry, Gwynedd Valley, Penna., won from Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, N. Y., by default.

Jean Burritt, Toronto, Can., defeated Jeanne van Den, Bosch, Hol., 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

Dorothy B. Andrus, New York, defeated Mrs. Tokuko M. Nakano, Japan, 6—2, 6—4.

Alice Marble, San Francisco, defeated Patsy Miller, Berkeley Hills, Calif., 6—1, 6—0.

Katharine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Alice Surber, San Marino, Calif., 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. W. Y. Hester Jr., Glen Cove, L. I., defeated Charlotte U. Darling, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2.

Edith Moore, Montclair, N. J., defeated Millicent Hirsh, New York, 8—1, 4—6, 6—4.

Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., defeated Mary E. D. Coates, Alexandria, Va., 6—2, 9—7.

Mrs. Alfred H. Chapin Jr., Jackson Heights, N. Y., defeated Marjorie Colvin, Jackson Heights, 7—5, 6—0.

Theodosia Smith, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Louise E. Raymond, Scarsdale, N. Y., 6—0, 6—4.

Anne Page, Wayne, Penna., won from Barbara Winslow, Los Angeles, by default.

Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn., defeated Carolyn Hirsch, White Plains, N. Y., 6—3, 6—1.

Florence LeBoutillier, Westbury, L. I., defeated Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul, Minn., 6—0, 6—1.

Men's Singles—Second Round

Fred Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., defeated Manuel Alonso, New York, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1

Robert Murray, Montreal, defeated Arthur W MacPherson, New York, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3

Johnny Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Walter Senior, San Francisco, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2

Robert Riggs, Los Angeles, defeated Wayne Sabin, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Fred J. Perry, England, defeated Ernie Sutter, New Orleans, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated Gardnar Mulloy, Miami, Fla., 4—6, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

Jacques Brugnon, France, defeated Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, Penna., 1—6, 8—6, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5.

William B. Reese, Atlanta, Ga., defeated Paul L. Guibord, Melrose, Mass., 6—0, 9—7, 5—7, 6—2.

David N. Jones, Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated Arthur Hendrix, Lakeland, Fla., 6—8, 6—3, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4.

Bernard Destremau, Paris, France, defeated Gerard B. Podesta, Montclair, N. J., 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

Joseph R. Hunt, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Leonard Hartman, New York, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.

S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, Forest Hills, defeated John J. Morrison, Westbury, L. I., 6—4, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated J. Hal Surface Jr., Kansas City, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—8, 7—5.

Henry M. Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated John Nogrady, Long Island City, L. I., 0—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

John McDiarmid, Princeton, N. J., defeated George B. Dunn, Merion, Penna., 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

Yvon Petra, France, won by default from William S. Seward, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Bryan Grant, Atlanta, defeated George Dullnig, San Antonio, Texas, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

Edward J. DeGray, Brooklyn, defeated Harr F. Pagel, Jackson Heights, L. I., 7—5, 6—4, 6—0.

John Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Walter Senior, San Francisco, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

William Robertson, Los Angeles, defeated Germain G. Glidden, Englewood, N. J., 3—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—0.

Charles Mattman, New York, defeated William Lurrie, Brooklyn, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5, 7—9, 6—4.

Pierre Pelizza, Paris, France, defeated M. Laird Watt, Montreal, Can., 1—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Norcross Tilney, South Orange, N. J., defeated Dr. Eugene McCauliff, Chicago, 6—3, 7—5, 8—6, 6—3.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Thane R. Halstead, Chicago, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Robert Underwood, Los Angeles, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.

M. Eugene Smith, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Frank M. Goeltz, Wilkes Barre, Penna., 6—2, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

John McDiarmid, Princeton, N. J., defeated George B. Dunn, Merion, Penn., 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Frank J. Bowden, New York, defeated Robert L. Madden, Pittsburgh, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

Gilbert A. Hunt Jr., Washington, defeated Martin Buxby, Miami, 10—8, 3—10, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4.

Charles R. Harris, West Palm Beach, Fla., defeated William J. Clothier 2d, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin, New York, defeated Melvin E. Lapman, New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.

Morris Adelberg, Brooklyn, defeated Samuel B. Gilpin, Merion, Penna., 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.

John Law, South Pasadena, Calif., defeated Robert A. Low, New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

Gray Wins Senior Title

OTTAWA, Sept. 5 (Canadian Press)—R. M. Gray of the Rosedale Golf Club, Toronto, won the Canadian Seniors' Golf Association tournament yesterday with 150 for 36 holes. R. C. Smith of Beaconsfield, Montreal, was second with 154.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Walker Cup Match

WHEN the British golf authorities selected the players who were to make up the team to face the United States in the Walker Cup competition at the Pine Valley Country Club course, Clementon, N. J., this week, they decided to scrap all of the old guard with the exception of Dr. William Tweddell, who was named as captain, and place its destiny in the hands of a younger generation of players. Having failed to win a single one of the eight previous matches, there was every reason for such a drastic change. While it was hardly to be expected that these youngsters would win the trophy this year, it was expected that they would do better than proved to be the case. So the outcome of the ninth match cannot be of very much help in naming the 1938 team which will face Uncle Sam's representatives on some British course. The failure to win a single point this week leaves the British golf authorities in much the same position as that of the United States Davis Cup tennis officials, who have been trying for some years to regain that trophy.

Walker Cup

Must Keep on Building

While there is no question but what lack of experience had something to do with the very one-sided score, the fact that the United States was represented by a very able team must not be lost sight of. Drawn from all parts of the country, the squad contained players who were much superior to their British rivals, and they proved to the golfing world that America is well supplied with worthy successors to those famous American players who have gone before. While there may not be a Bobby Jones or Lawson Little among them, the general standard is as high, if not higher than, it has ever been. There is also no doubt but what the British team represented the best that nation had to offer, so that it is quite evident that John Bull must keep on building if he is to capture this trophy. Despite the one-sided defeat this year, it is believed that some of the British players, with the experience gained in this match and that which they will acquire before the next one takes place, will help make the match of 1938 a better battle.

Ouimet True Sportsman

Francis Ouimet, captain of the United States team, showed what a great sportsman he is when he declined to name himself for one of the matches. A member of all eight of the previous Cup teams and still playing a game which would clearly have entitled him to a place on the team, he retired in order that one of the other members of the squad might have the honor. His statement that "My play today doesn't warrant a playing berth" may be his opinion as to his present ability; but it will be hard to find anyone else who is qualified to pass on that question who will agree with him. And one must also admire the fine sportsmanship of Captain Tweddell of the British team who also remained on the sidelines and, after the match was over, said "We took a good licking, but we'll keep on trying. We should do better in England in 1938, with a more experienced team." All of which gallantly acknowledges the superiority of the American team this year and also warns the U. S. G. A. that it is going to have to pick of its very best in 1938 if it is to make it 10 straight.

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Business and Industry

Fall Purchasing Starts in Number of Retail Trade Branches

Commerce and Finance

Spain's Dilemma Hinges Partly On Low Farm Prices

NEW YORK (AP) — Unbalanced budgets born of tumbling farm prices and mounting government expenditures, stand in the background of Spain's bitter civil strife, Wall street observers declare. Analysts sketch out the recent economic history and organization of Spain somewhat as follows:

The fall in the nation's farm prices following depression's world pattern, they said, was significant in that about 87 per cent of the country's total area is given to agriculture, while about three out of four of Spain's 23,000,000 persons are engaged in some branch of agriculture.

Industry, on the other hand, has played a minor rôle in Spain's development. While the country produces iron and copper ores and quicksilver and possesses electric power facilities, few observers venture to give firm opinions on the progress of industry since there are no satisfactory production statistics except for mines.

Cut off from the rest of Europe by the Pyrenees mountains, Spain has been regarded as virtually a world off the main stream of continental industrial influence.

Economists remember that when Alfonso XIII left the country in April, 1931, he left on the hands of the new republic a debt of about $2,448,600,000 incurred by the monarchy.

Subsequently, as the new democracy swung into action with plans for revamping the country's social and economic life, the nobles and the wealthy scrambled to export capital. The people were caught in the pincers of shrinking income, on the one hand, and continually higher government expenditures incident to social reform on the other.

As the world price of cork, olive oil, wines, fruits, iron and copper fell, slashing the incomes of the masses, the republic spent money more aggressively in social reform, making large appropriations for public works and the army. At the same time exports dwindled as other nations, struggling with similar problems, were themselves hampered by smaller buying power.

With the exception of 1934, when there was a slight dip, the republic's expenditures have expanded steadily while revenues fell off.

Up to January 1 this year the national debt had grown to about $2,997,820,000, a moderate gain over the total which prevailed when the republic took over the helm in 1931.

Banking circles noting that the nation's gold reserve of $700,000,000 remains intact in the Bank of Spain, are in the dark, however, on the following questions: what has been the effect of the control of some of the bank's branches by the rebels? Why was some $10,000,000 in gold flown to Paris? Who is financing the combatants?

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Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
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Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
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Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
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Windfall Tax Constitutes Tangled Problem for Business

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article I

NEW YORK—Treasury publication on Aug. 10 of the first windfall tax regulations covering 43 pages has revived discussion in many industries of one of the most perplexing and tangled tax problems ever presented to American business. The processing tax is gone, but in the so-called "Tax on Unjust Enrichment" the memory of it will linger on in law suits, conflicts between taxpapers and the Internal Revenue Bureau, and between various factions of the cotton textile industry, for years. It has been estimated that full settlement of all the potential cases involved in the so-called windfall tax may take as long as 12 years. A fearful snarl of moral, economic, and accounting principles is involved.

Processing Taxes

The windfall tax originated with the dramatic termination of the processing taxes by the Supreme Court on January 6. For months prior to the decision, a majority of processors had either not paid the tax or had paid it in escrow to a court. When the tax was declared illegal there was rejoicing among those who had not paid it, for they either received their escrow money back from the court, or were freed of the shadow of the tax-collector seeking the unpaid taxes. It was felt that the court had vindicated those who were bold enough or shrewd enough to withhold the illegal tax payments, since there was little hope that those who had actually paid the taxes would ever get them back.

This rejoicing was short-lived. The Administration, perhaps smarting under its defeat, promptly adopted a line of reasoning which converted these windfalls not only into "unjust enrichment," as the law now calls them, but in the words of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, into "the greatest legalized steal in history."

The fundamental assumption in this point of view was neatly expressed by Senator Bailey (N. C.) in the Senate Finance Committee hearings in May:

> "You say, 'I do not think this tax is going to be imposed on me: I am going to put it in court,' and it accumulates there. Meantime you continue to sell the article *as if the tax were upon it* [writer's italics]. Somebody down the line pays that tax, but the Supreme Court holds the whole thing unconstitutional, and you recover. the tax notwithstanding you have passed it on and the ultimate consumer has paid it. You cannot pay it back to the consumers, there are too many of them, so why should you hold it?"

Who Paid

In short, the assumption is that the cotton mill, meat-packer, or other processor who was originally liable for the tax, but did not pay it, nevertheless charged for it in his prices to the converter—wholesaler, or retailer, who presumably passed it on to the consumer. Hence the consumer has been paying an illegal tax, but due to the decision of the court, that illegal tax did not reach the Government, but was pocketed by the processor. Since there is no way for it to be handed back to the consumer, so this reasoning runs, it is better for the Government to get it, even if it was illegal, than for the cotton mill or meat-packer to pocket it with a smile.

Problem of Refunds

Complicating this point of view, however, is the equally baffling moral problem of refunds. When the processing tax was first imposed, in the summer of 1933, it was considered unfair that new, taxed products should have to enter marketing channels in competition with pre-tax or untaxed products. Hence a tax was imposed on "floor stocks," as of the date of the tax, with some adjustments, all down the line, from processor to retailer. The somewhat belated purpose of this tax was to discourage speculative accumulations of tax-free inventory before the tax went into effect.

With this floor stock tax there was coupled a promise in the law that when, as, and if the processing tax was "wholly terminated," there would be a refund to the holders of floor stocks of the amount of the tax paid on inventories held on the date the tax went out. This was to spare holders of tax-paid inventory the pain of having to sell in competition with new, tax-free products; or in other words, to prevent the abnormal running off of inventories whenever an abatement of the tax was anticipated.

Moral Questions

However, when the tax passed out ignominiously instead of respectably, the Administration feeling was that holders of tax-paid goods were morally entitled to a refund only if they could prove that they had, themselves, absorbed the tax, instead of passing it on down the line toward the consumer.

When the original floor stock taxes were imposed, it was rather vaguely hoped that the taxpayers would absorb the taxes themselves, but it was generally expected that in fact they would pass them on to the consumer. Hence when the ultimate floor stock refund was considered, it was thought only fair that refunds should be limited to those cases where the holder of floor stocks or inventories could prove that he had not thus passed them on. The government therefore prepared to make the refunds, but unless the claimant could show that he had not passed the tax on, the refund was also considered a "windfall" or "unjust enrichment" and the 80 per cent windfall tax was imposed upon it.

"Unjust Enrichment"

It will readily be seen that the whole principle of the "unjust enrichment" depends on the assumption that the processing taxes were automatically passed on down the line to the consumer. This is in line with orthodox economic theory, which, in pursuit of the laws of distribution of wealth, discovered that in the long run, which academic minds but not business men are able to live in, price is determined by cost of production, and among the costs of production a processing tax is obviously one.

This assumption, however, the prospective recipients of the windfall, and its 80 per cent penalty, stubbornly denied. The meat packers asserted that the all-powerful determinant of their prices was supply and demand, since they had to take all the hogs offered, and then sell all the meat produced for whatever they could get for it. Hence, they argued, they might sometimes be able to shift the tax onward, sometimes even pass more than the tax on, but sometimes only a part of it and sometimes less than none of it.

They implied that there was no long run in their business at all, as the products were too perishable for them to wait for economic theory to work out in their favor. The cotton mills, however, though their products are not perishable, also asserted that they had to sell in a competitive market for what they could get, and they were often lucky if they succeeded in passing even their direct operating costs along in the price, let alone the processing tax. On the other hand, the sugar refiners and most of the millers apparently have taken the view that they were able to pass the processing tax lightly along to the trade. Sugar refiners, when the tax went into effect, simply added 53½ cents to the price of every 100 pounds of refined sugar.

Welter of Testimony

Lest the classical economists' scholarly assumptions appear too much damaged by this welter of conflicting testimony, it would be well to add that their long-run adjustment of price to production cost contemplated one unfortunate development which has had literal exemplification in the processing tax story. This development was the wiping out of the marginal producer.

Marginal Producer

Testimony of meat-packers before the Senate Finance Committee in May indicated that this very thing occurred: small packers were being pushed down and out during the period of the tax. They were hit simultaneously from three directions. First, the AAA hog-killing program and the drought reduced their packing business; second the processing tax was run up to nearly 5 cents a pound on finished meat; and lastly farmers and small-town bootleggers of tax-free meat cut their markets from them. Since meat-packing is a cash-down business, the only payments they could postpone, apart from depreciation, were the taxes and they went heavily into tax arrears, the Bureau of Internal Revenue giving them liberal extensions.

Whereas the tax-delinquencies in the cotton textile business were largely intentional and due to the expectation that the tax would be thrown out, in the meat-packing business they were largely due to the depletion of the small packers' cash resources.

Argentine Corn Is Said Not to Be Wholly Suited to U. S. Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The prospect of United States imports of Argentine corn has been turning attention to conditions in the Southern Hemisphere. The total Argentine corn available for export is only about 250,000,000 bushels, whereas the 1936 crop of the United States, at the latest estimate of 1,439,000,000 bushels, is a full billion bushels short of normal.

Out of what Argentina has available for export, moreover, Europeans will bid for a substantial part. It is estimated that only about 75-150,000,000 bushels of Argentine corn would be available for this country. Lastly, Argentine corn is not wholly suited to American needs. It is flinty and often damp.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, whose releases are comparatively free of politics, states that:

"The feed situation this year will affect the trend of hog numbers more than the trend of any other species of livestock. The number of pigs produced in 1937 will be sharply curtailed, although the number of hogs on farms at the beginning of next year may not be greatly different from a year earlier.

"Further improvement in consumer demand for meats is in prospect, and in view of this improvement and the smaller supplies of meats to be available, the general level of both meat and livestock prices in 1937 is expected to be higher than in 1936 and higher than for several years."

Gold Production In Ontario Sets New Record High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Ontario gold mines set a new all-time high monthly record during the month of July, producing 197,826 ounces of gold and 32,255 ounces of silver, valued at $6,941,457, according to the report of the Ontario department of mines.

Production in June of this year totaled 191,927 ounces of gold and 57,837 ounces of silver, valued at $6,751,195, and in July, 1935, production was valued at $6,403,057.

During the month 41 companies reported production, of which 18 are located in northwestern Ontario, 11 in the Porcupine belt, nine in Kirkland Lake and three in Matachewan.

The Porcupine group, with a total production for the month of $3,234,931, offset the reduced output in the other groups, and was responsible for the gain in production for the Ontario mines.

Manchoukuo Hope Is Independence Of Foreign Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN—The industrial policy of Manchoukuo has been clearly announced. Strategic security is a first consideration and close co-operation with Japan is the final item on the list of policies. If the true degree of that word "close" is understood the remainder of the program need not be read. In no field of activity is this co-operation more obvious than in the control of liquid fuel.

Oil Fields

A Japanese report states that after the Government had monopolized the oil fuel business, they foresaw two stages for the industry: first, the refining of imported crude oil supplemented when necessary by the purchase of refined products, and, secondly, supplying all requirements from within the country. Naturally they hoped to locate oil fields to supply not only Manchuria but also Japan. They have listed the possible sources of liquid fuel as:

1. The oil bearing shale, which forms most of the over-burden on the coal deposits at Fushun;
2. Possible oil fields in Dailanor;
3. Alcohol from native grains;
4. Benzol produced at the Showa Steel Works, Anshan;
5. Hydrogenation of coal.

The oil content of the Fushun shale ranges from 1 per cent to 14 per cent, averaging about 6 per cent. The total reserves are estimated at 5,300,000,000 tons, the field measuring ten miles from North to South and one mile from East to West, the shale is up to 450 feet in depth. At the average oil content given this would provide about 300,000,000 tons of crude oil. During 1935 54,000 tons of oil were extracted, and 5000 tons of coke, 18,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and 15,000 tons of crude paraffin wax marketed. Crude oil is delivered to the Japanese Navy. Paraffin is shipped to Japan where the Japan Paraffin Refining Co., (incorporated in 1929 with a paid up capital of Yen 2,000,000) converts it into refined paraffin and fuel oil.

Fushun Shale

Since 1935 the S. M. R. plant at Fushun has been cracking the shale oil with a gasoline production of 1500 tons a year. It is proposed to increase the investment in this plant by Yen 15,000,000, thus providing for a capacity of 120,000 tons of crude oil a year, and, according to the report, 100,000 tons of "kerosene." Kerosene has not been mentioned before in connection with this Fushun plant, but it was announced much over a year ago that the increase in the plant which was then being installed would raise the gasolene capacity to 8800 tons a year. The additional equipment now projected will approximately double the output of all the by-products.

In the Dallanor fields one well has been driven to over 800 meters depth. During this season it is expected that a depth of 1000 meters will be reached. If oil is not found in this 3300 foot level this attempt will be abandoned. But drilling will be continued in districts where the geologists consider that the occurrence of petroleum is probable.

Alcohol in crude form has long been made in the native stills, and Russian influence in the North created a demand for Vokda, the Russian equivalent of gin, and therefore an increase in the demand for alcohol. Since the inauguration of the new regime alcohol, because of its utility for the manufacture of munitions, is to be left to the control of a single "Special Company," The Ta Tung Alcohol Manufacturing Company at Harbin. The admixture of alcohol with other motor fuels has not yet been developed on a large scale, though it was announced that the Manchurian Oil Monopoly gasoline would contain a certain percentage of alcohol.

Anshan Works

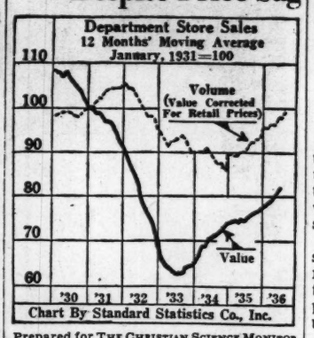
Benzol, a mixture of benzene with toluol and other hydrocarbons, from the coke recovery ovens of the Showa Steel Works at Anshan at present amounts to 3000 tons a year of which 60 per cent or 1800 tons are marketed in this country and the balance supplied to the Japanese defense forces. With the addition of new steel-mill equipment the production of Benzol is expected to reach 4500 tons a year.

For the experimental plant for the hydrogenation of coal which the South Manchuria Railway is installing at Fushun, near the famous open-cut mine and its associated shale-oil plant, a capital of 14 million yen has been set aside. Twenty thousand tons of oil a year are to be produced there. The plans call for a further investment of about 40,000,000 yen to provide a capacity of 100,000 tons annually. At Ssupingkai, about 118 miles north of Mukden, a company capitalized at 5,000,000 yen, one-half paid up, is erecting a plant which it is planned to increase to provide an output of 100,000 tons of oil from coal obtained from the Hsian mines, 50 miles east of there and now connected by railway. Liquid fuel by low temperature carbonization of coal is reportedly their program.

Ambitious Projects

If all these projects are carried out Manchuria could supply over three times her annual requirements for gasoline without importing any materials, and without finding a single oil well. The total capital required is not a small item but it must be borne in mind that in this, as in all matters relating to defence, Manchuria and Japan are a unit, the indivisibility of which has been repeatedly affirmed, though not perhaps entirely understood. Australia, for example, is reported to be shocked at the report that the Manchoukuo Government has decided to restrict importation of Australian wheat flour in retaliation for Australia's new tariff barrier against Japanese rayon and cotton textiles.

Retail Sales Rise Despite Price Sag



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EXAMINATION of the accompanying chart will show that the sharp depression period decline in retail sales from 1930 through 1933 was primarily due to a sharp downward trend of prices.

More recently (in 1935 and the first half of 1936) the increase in physical volumes which has resulted from improved consumer purchasing power has more than offset slightly sagging prices.

Retail Business Up 12 to 18 P. C. Above 1935 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Instead of waiting until after Labor Day, the fall upturn started in a number of retail trade branches during the past week, according to the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review.

After closing the most successful summer months since 1930, says the report, many retailers are opening the fall season with hopes of approaching closely their 1929 volume.

All Lines Active

Indications of broadening proportions were in evidence during the week, as demand was extended to nearly all lines. Both men's and women's wearing apparel moved out rapidly, with the coming school reopenings stimulating the call for shoes and children's clothing. Due to the continued strong interest, many of the August promotions of furs, furniture and house furnishings will be extended until mid-September. Hardware, electrical appliances, dry goods and groceries were well to the fore in the week's best-selling items.

"Cooler weather was one of the strongest single factors in the extension of retail distribution," says the review, "as it broke a heat wave that persisted for a month and a half in some districts. Nearly all of the cities reported a gain for the week, with the estimated average of retail sales ranging from 12 to 18 per cent higher than for the comparative 1935 period. Brisk manufacturing activity helped the New England states to make a 12 to 15 per cent better showing than last year, with some lines up as much as 20 per cent. For the East the gain varied from 10 to 25 per cent, with the smaller advances in the metropolitan districts.

"Well-distributed sales in nearly all classes of merchandise pushed retail volume for the Middle West 15 to 17 per cent ahead of the corresponding 1935 week. Rainfall and cool weather broadened consumer buying in the Northwest, as retail sales went 12 to 17 per cent over the total of a year ago. Volume for the South was unchanged for the week but the gain over 1935 was narrowed to 15 to 20 per cent. Some parts of the Southwest, still struggled against the drought ravages, but sales for the district were up 15 to 25 per cent from last year's. For the Pacific coast, the gain ranged from 17 to 20 per cent.

Fewer Wholesale Buyers

"Reorders contributed the largest bulk of wholesale volume during the week, as the number of buyers was fewer, many merchants postponing trips until after Labor Day. Retailers evidently are holding stocks to a minimum, as they have been back in the market for goods which were bought in substantial quantities when the fall season opened.

"Rising prices accounted for the release of some commitments which were not expected until late September and fears of delivery delays also hastened more generous covering of future needs. Although the increase for the week was small, it was sufficient to hold general wholesale volume at 18 to 25 per cent above its comparative 1935 level," concludes the report.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The era of unregulated competitive freedom for Fixed Trusts is nearly over, and will be finished just as soon as the recommendations of the recent Departmental Committee are turned into law. The Fixed Trust idea was imported to England from America, but the Investment Trust was of course nothing new. The first British Investment Trust was formed in 1863, and there are now nearly 200 of them, with a total paid up capital of nearly £300 millions.

The main idea of the investment trust is to spread the risk of investment over a variety of industries, a variety of securities, or a variety of countries. If the combined investment of the British and Scottish trusts are analysed, it appears that very roughly half are in British securities, half in foreign; one-tenth are in gilt-edged, three-tenths in utilities, six-tenths in industrials; 40 per cent in debentures, 20 per cent in preference shares, 40 per cent in ordinary shares. The capital structure of the combined investment trusts is fairly highly geared, with about two-fifths in debentures, one-third in preference stocks and less than three-tenths in common. The Scottish trusts are more highly geared than the British.

Trusts Formation

The great majority of these trusts were formed in three periods: before the Baring Crisis of 1890, in the 10 years before the war, and in the five years before 1929. The Great Depression had a very serious effect on the trusts, but the more mature pre-war trusts stood the strain rather better than the post-war trusts, which had not yet had time to build up reserves. In 1933 at the bottom of the depression the total earnings of 92 pre-war trusts were nearly one third less than in 1929; the gearing of the trusts own capital threw most of the burden on the common stock, whose earnings fell in the same period by nearly 60 per cent. By drawing on reserves the cut in dividends on the equity capital was kept to a little less than 50 per cent. The total earnings of 83 post-war trusts shrank between 1929 and 1933 by nearly 30 per cent, earnings for ordinary capital dropped by 80 per cent, and ordinary dividends by over 70 per cent. At the bottom of the depression the pre-war companies, as a group, had sufficient assets at break-up values to cover the whole of the capital, but the post-war companies, as a group, had seen over 90 per cent of them cover for their ordinary capital wiped out.

The recovery of the past four years has of course completely altered the situation. But one of the lessons of the movement is that by and large the trusts could not do a great deal to shield their shareholders by switching their investments from one group to another. And thanks to geared capital, the earnings of the common shareholder may fluctuate more widely than the average earnings of the underlying securities. As a result of similar and more extreme experiences in America the Fixed Trust idea was born, in the fond hope that a well-chosen fixed portfolio of securities, locked up in trust for a fixed period, would give better protection for the investor than the use of intelligent management. Bad management was to be avoided by not having any management after the initial choice of securities had been made. The scheme spread rapidly in England. Five years ago we had no fixed trusts, now we have about 60, and the value of sub-units subscribed for by the public is around £50,000,000. But although the movement is still growing, the trend is toward flexibility instead of rigidity; flexibility ranging from freedom for the management in pre-determined conditions, to sell out one of the underlying securities, and distribute the proceeds, to freedom to sell at will any security and reinvest in any other. In other words, the circle has been completed, and full management is coming into its own again.

Trusts Promotion

The 60 Unit (Fixed or Flexible) Trusts now in existence have been promoted by about 18 management companies. A typical management company may have a paid-up capital of £20,000, and may operate a number of 20-year trusts. Each trust will be formed of around 500 units, a unit being composed of about £4000 to £6000 worth of assorted securities, and divided up into perhaps 4000 sub-units which may be sold to the public at about £1 apiece. One of the big banks or insurance companies will be Trustee.

The advantage of the Unit Trust is that it gives the small man an opportunity to invest in the equity of industry, lets him know what his underlying investment is, and distributes his risks and his chances of profit over a range of companies in a given industry, or over a range of industries. The majority of the Fixed and Flexible Trusts have been formed to hold equities in British industries, and thanks to the economic recovery with which their birth has synchronized, all have prospered. The movement has done something to save small savings from the bucket shop and the bubble companies, which were so obnoxious a feature of the boom of 1927-29. Both the Stock Exchange Committee, which was appointed in May, 1934, to report on admission of the certificates of trusts to dealing on the exchange, and the Departmental Committee which has just reported, command the general idea of a unit trust, although its value and stability in depression has yet to be proved.

Movement Has Dangers

But the movement has dangers. The Fixed Trusts are subject to common law, but not to company law. The market for sub-units is made not on the Exchange, but by the Management companies themselves, which undertake most of them to buy or sell sub-units.

The management charge is paid in advance by the purchaser in the form of a loading charge added to the cost of the securities of the order of 7 per cent. But there are other sources of remuneration for the management; securities may be bought to make up units at less than the price charged to the unit purchasers; prices are marked up to the nearest multiple of 3d; a profit may be made by dealing in the trust certificates. There has been frequent criticism of these hidden charges on the ground that they may be excessive, as is certainly the case in a few instances. But there is reason to believe that some management charges may not be adequate for the life of the trust, particularly if no provision is made to put the management fund in escrow, or to take our insurance, so that a regular management income is provided to meet charges as they arise. And there is a temptation for the management to close the trust, and hand over the securities to the unit holders, before the full life is over, in order to pocket the whole management fund in a shorter period than the original for which it was intended.

Highly Competitive

Trust information has become a highly competitive business, in which the trust offering the highest nominal yield may seem more attractive to the public; it is tempting in such circumstances to brighten up the security list with a few gold shares which pay a high yield because they are in fact returning capital along with earnings. It is obviously desirable that trusts should be obliged to distinguish capital from interest payments. A further complication is that the field of available securities is much more limited than might appear at first sight. Trusts will naturally wish to invest only in shares for which a ready market is always available, and consequently an increasing number of securities are held by more than one trust. The £1 ordinary shares of a certain textile firm, for example, are included in 20 trusts, and although all these fixed trusts together, when full can hold less than 3 per cent of this particular security, in other cases they may hold up to 40 per cent of the total outstanding shares of a particular company. This might be a source of great embarrassment in time of depression.

The Stock Exchange Committee reported in December, 1935, recommended regulations for registration of trusts, but concluded that the whole movement must be regulated by the Government, not by the Stock Exchange. The Government Committee proposals are mainly for detailed publicity of all transactions, for a £20,000 deposit with the Government for every trust as evidence of financial substance, and for the right of unit-holders to replace a bad management. These regulations will help to keep the movement clean, but the lutimate test of the unit idea, and of the skill of the managements will be the next depression.

Bird Dog Kennel—Business or Hobby?

By the Associated Press

Washington

THE Government and Walter C. Teagle, Standard Oil Company executive, are in dispute over whether his operation of a bird dog kennel is a business or a hobby.

Mr. Teagle asked the board of tax appeals for redetermination of $4310 income tax deficiency for 1933, claiming a deduction of $6825 from his report as a loss on the kennels. It was disallowed by the Treasury, which said bird dogs appeared to be a hobby rather than a business.

Mr. Teagle reported that if it was a hobby, then it was fair to assume the Government would not require him to report any future profits. He said his dogs had taken first places in field trial events from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

Reserve Banks' Net Falls Short Of Dividend Needs

WASHINGTON (AP)—Low interest rates on government securities were shown to have cut so deeply into the earnings of the 12 Federal Reserve banks this year that for the first time since 1924 they may not have sufficient income to cover dividends.

The September Federal Reserve Bulletin discloses that for the first six months of the year the net earnings of the banks fell short of dividend payments by $743,348.

Not since 1924 have the banks failed to earn their annual 6 per cent dividends for a full year. The only half year statistics available show they earned almost $3,000,000 over dividends in 1935.

Despite the failure to earn dividends during the first half of the year, it was believed possible in some quarters that the banks might make up the deficit by the end of this year.

The financial showing of the banks was so unusual that it overshadowed in interest the Reserve Bulletin's usual review of business conditions.

High spot of the business review was a statement that statistical checks indicated that $600,000,000, or about half of the $1,212,000,000 so far paid in cash on bonus certificates is still in circulation.

Discussing the gap between net earnings and dividends for the 12 Reserve banks, officials attributed it to material declines in interest rates on government securities. The banks' portfolio, it was pointed out, consists largely of government obligations, holdings of which have remained around $2,400,000,000 for the last year or more.

Net earnings for the six-month period this year were $3,277,988 and dividends paid, $3,921,346. Last year for the like period the figures were $7,205,946 and $4,404,448.

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World's Botanists Join Edinburgh In Marking Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Botanists from all over the world met here recently to celebrate the 100 anniversary of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.

Prof. F. O. Bower, a Yorkshireman, in his presidential address warned botanists against too great a degree of specialization in their work. Lord Aberconway, Scottish industrialist, called the Botanic Garden of Edinburgh "one of the great jewels in Edinburgh's crown."

A special exhibition had been arranged at the garden for the visitors and the castle was floodlit in their honor. There were several delegates from the United States, including Prof. T. E. Hazen, representing the Torrey Botanical Club and the New York Botanical Gardens, and Dr. Wesley G. Hutchinson representing the American Philosophical Society and the University of Pennsylvania.

Quebec Seeks Aid Of London, Paris Police

MONTREAL, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Gazette said today it had learned from authoritative sources the Union Nationale Cabinet of Quebec was discussing the possibility of borrowing two crime experts from England's Scotland Yard and two from the Paris Police Prefecture.

They would be used, the paper said, on projected reform of the provincial police of Quebec and to reorganize its crime detecting facilities on a scientific basis.

Premier Maurice Duplessis announced yesterday the dismissal of the provincial chief of police, Maurice Lalonde, and all members of the Montreal division of the force.

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AT once in school for children needing special help, teacher-counsellor; must understand physical care of boys; only Christian Scientist need apply. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn. Phone Huntington 23.

COLLEGE graduate to teach small group; private school; mathematics, French and Latin. 8474 169th St., Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Republic 9-4792.

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WANTED by Sept. 20, a man or boy for inside and outside work with a small family in Swarthmore, Pa.; reply giving references and station wages desired. MRS. SARGENT WALTER, 403 N. Chester Road, Swarthmore, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG LADY or student, Christian Scientist preferred, assist with general tutoring and light housework in exchange for room, board and small wages. 79 Hillcrest Rd., Belmont (Mass.) 0610.

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Prompt attention to mail orders
A. Letter Shop, 615 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. Vandike 1240

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN—Experienced men earn money selling Richard-Reiner "Good Shirts"; made-to-measure, big emblem, 3 prices; commission; established 1917. RICHARD-RAINER SHIRT CO., Dept. 802, Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

SUMMER HOMES

PALMER LAKE, COLO.—4-room cottage with attic bedroom, fireplace, range; suitable for year-round home if desired. For sale furnished by H. C. ERICSON, 116 N. 24th St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION wanted as Kansas City sales representative or distributor; responsible; wide experience manufacturing and jobbing; know the Southwest commercially and financially; correspondence invited. Address: Box L-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 1002 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER

FURS
and Expert Fur Work
The B. A. Mironoff Co.
Cliff Rock (Opposite P. O.)

VANCOUVER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone Seymour 3838. Hours 9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M., Daily except Sunday.
Look for Vancouver display advertising in the news section.

MEATS
POULTRY FISH
W. Sparrow
3856 Oak Street Bay 4358

BEKINS
MOVING AND STORAGE CO., LTD.
Moving - Storage - Packing - Shipping
Cor. Pender and Beatty Trin. 6256

STAG
BARBER SHOP
420 Richards Street

STAR LAUNDRY
Fine linen and silks launderers and dry cleaners
Sey. 1424 1115 Richards St.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER (Continued)

R. C. Purdy
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
978 GRANVILLE 3843 GRANVILLE
ALSO
DEVON CAFE
Breakfasts—Lunches—Dinners
Afternoon Teas
978 GRANVILLE SEY 1940
Opposite Hudson's Bay

FIRBANK & LANGE
LIMITED
DIAMOND and WATCH MERCHANTS
Seymour at Dunsmuir
Personal Jewellers for Every Member of the Family

Dorothy Fletcher

Imported Sportwear and Hats
2572 Granville St.
Bay 2908

PURDY'S Cafe
Now opposite Capitol Theatre

JULE ANN WELLBAND
Individual
Beauty Service

Experienced Operators only
Hair Tinting a Specialty
Phone Bay 830
2908 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.

RICHARDSON-JARMAN LTD.
High Class
Men's Furnishings
The Home of
Fashion Craft Clothes
823 GRANVILLE STREET

High-Grade Men's and Ladies' Sports Wear—English Wool Sweaters and Hosiery
FRED HOLMES
2845 GRANVILLE STREET

COAL and WOOD
Fresh Fir Sawdust, All Kinds Wood
Patrick Wood & Coal Co.
PAIR. 823 FRASER. 158

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

CANDY SHOP
Welch's makes all its own sweets and serves the best worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
550 SEYMOUR ST VANCOUVER, B. C.

MAISON HENRI LTD.

Vancouver's Largest and Oldest Beauty Salon
550 Granville Street
Seymour 3631

IMPORTED WOOLLENS
The Exclusive
BABY WEAR SHOP
INFANTS TO 6 YEARS
Mail orders carefully filled.
800 ROBSON STREET SEY 3579

T. B. LEE LTD.
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR
Buy Your Fall Coat During Our
JUBILEE SALE
405 Hastings Street West

Tod & Manning
574 GRANVILLE STREET
High-Class Jewellers and Diamond Importers
We guarantee satisfaction

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

FOR GIFTS of all kinds VISIT
THE PAGODA SHOP
558 GRANVILLE STREET
or
Mrs. Clark's Treasures
2932 GRANVILLE STREET
Direct Importers from 35 Countries
Oriental Goods a Specialty

FURS
NEW YORK FUR Company Limited
Established in Vancouver Over a Quarter of a Century
791 WEST GEORGIA STREET

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Phone: E 9812
Hours: 9 to 5 daily—Saturdays 9 to 1
Look for Victoria display advertising in the NEWS section.

Style and Comfort Guaranteed
When You Wear
CHURCHES SHOES
ALL SIZES
For Men, Women and Children
Hudson's Bay Company

. . . SHOES *from*
CATHCART'S
WM. CATHCART CO., LTD.
1203 DOUGLAS ST. Phone G. 6811

Shop at Victoria's Exclusive
WOOL SHOP
A Large Stock of Imported BRITISH YARNS
Needle Craft Shoppe
713 Yates Street

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE

A Coal of a Service worth Crowing about
George Straith Ltd.
1117 Douglas Street
The English Woolen Sport Shop for Men or Ladies

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

BRITISH WOOLENS
for Men, Women and Children
Burberry Coats—Jaeger Wear
Importers Since 1862
W. & J. WILSON
1217 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

PAINT SUPPLY CO. LTD.
719 YATES STREET
PAINTS—WALL PAPERS
VARNISHES
ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers Stationers Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

1119 Wharf Street Tel. G 7191-7192
DOWELL'S
Transfer and Storage Co. Ltd.
Furniture and Piano Movers
PACKING CRATING STORAGE
Store Oil Delivery

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Pure Food Stores
We Stock Most Monitor - Advertised Goods

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery
Little & Taylor
EXPERT WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS
1209 Douglas Street Victoria B. C.
Telephone Garden 5812

Women's Coats and Suits
of fine English and Scotch cloths, including genuine Harris tweeds. Also Imported knitted suits and hats.
Scurrah's
LIMITED
728 YATES STREET

Malleks
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET P. 1633

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1376
Phone M 9266 Res. Phone H 3523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27763 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
Our Home Furnishing Departments are splendidly ready to help you refurnish or redecorate your home for FALL. Call 27141 for estimates if you desire them.

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

WALKINSHAW OFFICE EQUIPMENT COMPANY
LIMITED
LEGAL and COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
Printers — Loose Leaf Supplies
Filing Cabinets
10311 Jasper Avenue Phone 23855

BEAUTIFUL DEJA FROCKS
Exclusive with us
Walk-Rite STYLE SHOPPE LTD.
10171-3 101 STREET

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

Poole Construction Company Limited
733 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 24441
Building—Alterations—Valuations Remodelling—All Trades

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Shop the Safeway. Your neighbor saves —Why not you?

WERNER'S
50c TAXI
Ph. 82552

IRISH LINEN STORE
Fall goods arriving daily. Why not select your Christmas gifts now? We will hold till wanted. Quality and Prices right.
10438 Jasper Ave. Phone 24811

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANERS
Let us do that heaviest household task—your washing.
11060 Jasper Ave. Phones 26114 26115

ALBERTA

EDMONTON (Continued)

The GARNEAU TAILORS & DRY CLEANERS
is better equipped than ever to meet your
Dry Cleaning and Tailoring
requirements this fall.
PHONE 31378
We call and deliver to any part of the city.

You can always rely on what you buy at Edmonton's Own Store
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY — TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd. Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
The "Bay" Presents Smart Economy in
FUR COATS
The "Bay" is the place, and now is the time to buy your fur coat . . . quality is high, the coats are styled with swing and dash . . . swaggers and princess lines . . . and prices are moderate!
Furs, Second Floor

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
SHERBURN ST. WINNIPEG 37-101

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 13
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Pearless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

The Winnipeg SUPPLY & FUEL CO. LTD
Phone 22 222

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street S Baker 3320

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Regent 478—A driver will call

Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS BORSALINO HATS
FASHION-CRAFT
81-83 KING STREET EAST
F. L. CAHAGAN, Mgr Tel. BAKER 2736

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

Save 30% to 40%
Radio and Electrical Specialities
Sports, Auto and Paint Supplies
WENTWORTH
RADIO STORES
Kitchener, Hamilton, St. Catharines

WATCH FOR THE
4 STAR
SEPTEMBER
EVENTS
at
ROBINSON'S
Hamilton's Shopping Centre

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS"
SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST

HARRISON COAL CO.
RALPH SEALE, *Mgr.*
Good Fuels at Reasonable Prices
Garfield 2570 46 Kenilworth N.

For Coal, Coke or Wood
Call
JAMES STODDART
133 Melrose Avenue N.
GARFIELD 3448

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats, Provisions
Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111
Is Freshly Decorated and New Front
East—613 Dundas ..... Fair. 970
North—729 Richmond ..... Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe ..... Met. 4568
This lovely store also sells Groceries.
We are experts on early phone orders.
ESTABLISHED 1854

Westland Bros.
Paint—Wallpaper
Painting—Decorating
156 WORTLEY ROAD Met. 1380

William Martin Fuel Co.
'blue coal' All Sizes
COKE—CANNEL
ROOSEVELT SMOKELESS
Fuel perfection for your selection.
737 Richmond St. Phone Met. One-One-One

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the *Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

Our Noted Chapel
has proven satisfactory for
over 40 years
Geo. E. Logan & Sons
371 DUNDAS STREET MET 1968

AYLMER LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

● CUMMING ●
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
80 employees. Modern equipment, 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
647 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

For Value
and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Latest Publications for Sale or to Rent
Wendell Holmes Bookshops
London (2 shops) St. Thomas

Advance Hardware
Choice Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, etc.
Screen Windows and Doors
Depend on Us for Service
C. H. CORSAUT
706 HAMILTON ROAD Fair. 218

Carling
Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued
Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN
PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa Limited Q 500

Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED
An Optical Salon
More Modern
More Efficient

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 9:00 to 1:00 daily. Telephone Ry. 7290. Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section.

MEN'S SHIRTS
are only nine cents each extra, fully finished by our latest methods, when sent in with a regular laundry bundle.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

DOMINION MUTUAL
INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 7207 TORONTO Ly. 7794
25% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing.
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Kate J. Nicol
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
FLEXEES
TWIN AND SUPER CONTROL
GIRDLE AND FOUNDATIONS
$5.00 to $25.00
We carry a full range of boned corsets in front and back lace, inner belts and foundations, brassieres and bandeaus.
You will enjoy our fitting service
OPEN EVENINGS
Rand. 2129 32 Bloor St. W.

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS
SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

REAL SERVICE IN THE—
Moving, Packing
Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J·T·MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

WINDSOR

ADVANCE SALE OF
FURS
Hundreds of fascinating 1937 styles at reduced prices. Broadtail Persian Lamb, Lapin and Caracul
L. P. LAZARE & CO.
14 Chatham Street East Phone 3-2418

Canada's Finest Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen
GLYN-NICHOL
441 Ouellette Avenue
Windsor Ontario

HIGHWAY NO. 3, ESSEX, ONTARIO
Moore's Department Store
ELENOR THISTLE, Prop.
Blankets for Camping Trip also Linen and China

Nicholas Coal Company, Limited
COAL, COKE AND WOOD
Originators of "Poca-Blox," the Ideal Packaged Fuel
We Specialize in Quality, Service
TECUMSEH AT JANETTE PHONE 3-8311

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636

"Montreal's Quality Store"
BURBERRY COATS
for Ladies and Gentlemen
English Haberdashery, Hats, Shoes, and Clothes

Max Beauvais
385 St. James Street W.

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

charlotte *Gowns*
Announcing new arrivals of latest New York dresses
From $11.75 up
1353 Greene Ave., nr. Sherbrooke
Fl. 7773

The Coffee House
1191 Union Avenue Open 9 Until 8
Breakfasts, Lunches and Afternoon Teas
The Coffee House can be rented for evening parties.

Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 DRUMMOND STREET
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2384

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

School Days are here again!
. . . and the kiddies must be outfitted with sturdy togs for the strenuous days ahead. Simpson's Children's Departments are ready—with everything from shoes to hats—and the stationery section on the street floor has a complete section of school supplies and text books.
Come to Simpson's first!
Simpson's
Montreal

Give Your RUGS AND CARPETS that "Full Shade Brighter Look"
CLEANING · DYEING · REPAIRS
Dechaux
FRontenac 3131

SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
HArbour 2511 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

JOHN F. RUSSELL
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Repairs a Specialty
2206 St. Luke St. Tel. Wilbank 9550

WALTER S. JOHNSON, K. C.
Attorney-at-Law, Barrister and Solicitor
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BLDG.
437 St. James Street, West
MONTREAL Tel. MA. 2745

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $1.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

FUR COATS
Made to Measure and Ready Made
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7029 1191 Phillips Square

MOTHER'S BREAD
Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins
Pies and Cakes
Inter-City Baking Co.
Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.
HArbour 9191

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

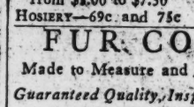
You'll Enjoy Shopping At Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

FOODLAND
LIMITED
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
One Store Only Broad and 11th
Free Delivery Tel. 6641

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
1860 HAMILTON STREET, REGINA

SASKATOON

STEPHENSON'S LIMITED
Home of Good Shoes



150 2nd Ave. N. Phone 4555

Frank Dunn
Boys' and Young Men's Wear
Men's Made-to-Measure Suits
154 Second Avenue N.

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5581 721 BROADWAY

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SELLING BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE WITH OR WITHOUT APARTMENT. SCHWABACH, 63 PROMENADE ANGLAIS, NICE, FRANCE.

Europe

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE

Jewelry
All kinds of high-class Jewelry made in own Atelier. Diamanté, Real Bohemian Garnets. Watches. *All Repairs promptly and thoroughly executed.*
JOSEF RITTER,
JINDRISSKA 21. TEL. 336-72

FRANCE

PARIS

G. BUREAU
American and English Groceries
Popcorn, Maple Syrup, Instant Postum, Huntley & Palmers Biscuits, etc.
12 rue de Sèze *(off Rue Caumartin and Bd. de la Madeleine)*

LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE
Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX
HANDKERCHIEFS
Our colours guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER 1 rue de Richelieu

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN FOOD PRODUCTS
Indian, English, American and Colonial specialities.
NAIDU
5 rue Volney (Opéra) Telephone: Opéra 97-50

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.
New York Steam Pressing
3 and 10 rue du 29 Juillet (métro: Tuileries) Tel. Opéra 57-06
Cleaners and Dyers of Ladies' Dresses and Gentlemen's Clothes
Will call or deliver.

PETIT
25 avenue Kapp
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit Trade)
C. H. Heerding & Zoon N. V.
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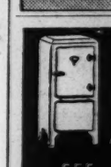

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Christchurch C. 1

TRUE religion abhors all violence; she owns no arguments but those of persuasion.—ST. ATHANASIUS.

Daily Features

WHERE the love of self is banished, there dwelleth the love of God.
—JAKOB BOEHME

Monitor Movie Guide

Clifford Odets Scores With 'The General Died at Dawn'

Jean Parker and Fred MacMurray in "The Texas Rangers"

Anthony Adverse (Warner Bros.)—Still mammoth, though using only two thirds of Hervey Allen's best seller, is this film version of the historical-romantical 1200-pager. The story is carried well, despite too frequent insertion of sub-titles. Fredric March, uneven as Anthony, is surrounded by a strong cast which includes Edmund Gwenn, Claude Rains, Pedro de Cordoba, Gale Sondergard, George E. Stone, Donald Woods, Anita Louise. Musical accompaniment by Eric Wolfgang Korngold.

The Case of the Velvet Claws (Warner Bros.)—Another Perry Mason murder mystery which moves so fast that many of its absurdities do not become apparent until the lights have gone up. Warren William, Claire Dodd.

The Crouching Beast (Olympic)—Imported implausibilities, also in the murder mystery line, laid in Turkey, made in England, co-starring American Wynne Gibson and Austrian Fritz Kortner.

The General Died at Dawn (Paramount)—Proletarian playwright Clifford Odets's first plunge into film script work. "The General Died at Dawn" is an exciting melodrama of a socially conscious adventurer who sets himself against a Chinese warlord. Well-written and brilliantly acted. Director Lewis Milestone sometimes overplays the melodramatic note. Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll, Akim Tamiroff, Dudley Digges, William Frawley, J. M. Kerrigan.

I'd Give My Life (Paramount)—Slow but plausibly acted and well-directed film adaptation of "The Noose." Son kills gambler father because he had planned to blackmail former wife, now married to the governor of the state. Sir Guy Standing, Frances Drake, Tom Brown, Janet Beecher.

The Last of the Mohicans (United Artists-Reliance)—Ruggedly realistic screen adaptation of James Fenimore Cooper's story of two English girls thrown into the violent dangers and excitements of novelized history in early America. Good costume melodrama with Indians returning to the screen as major ingredients of a film spectacle. Randolph Scott, Binnie Barnes, Henry Wilcoxon, Bruce Cabot, Heather Angel.

Romeo and Juliet (Metro)—Elaborate screen translation of Shakespeare's tragedy, with Norma Shearer doing her most varied and sensitive work as Juliet. Leslie Howard is not the best possible choice for Romeo but is continually interesting after his well-liked manner. Basil Rathbone and C. Aubrey Smith shine in minor roles. John Barrymore as Mercutio has a histrionic holiday.

Satan Met a Lady (20th-Fox)—A pseudo-comic rehash of "The Maltese Falcon" which was a fairly exciting murder mystery when Ricardo Cortez played it in 1931. Bette Davis, Warren William, Alison Skipworth, Arthur Treacher.

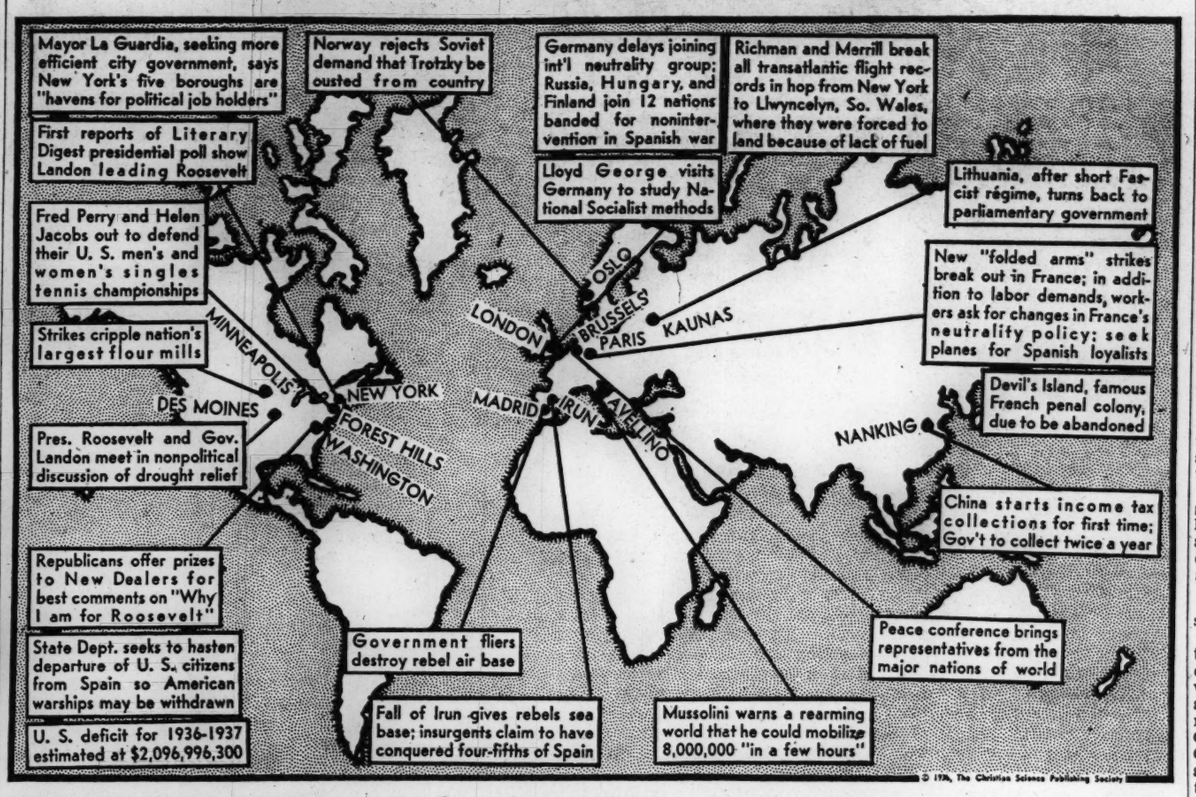
Star for a Night (20th-Fox)—Three young people go through some incredible hi-jinks so that their sightless Austrian mother, who suddenly decides to visit them in America, shall not know that their glowing letters home were not strictly accurate in report. Claire Trevor, Jane Darwell, Arline Judge, Evelyn Venable, J. Edward Bromberg, Alan Dinehart.

Swing Time (RKO)—Sixth in the series of dance comedy films with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. This is about a gambling hoofer who leaps to fame with a taxi dancer and almost loses her. Comedy by Helen Broderick and Victor Moore. Music, more interesting for rhythms than tunes, by Jerome Kern. Directed by George Stevens. Eric Blore in a too-small part, Betty Furness, Georges Metaxa.

The Texas Rangers (Paramount)—Hardboiled bandits join the Rangers plotting nefarious schemes but under the influence of Jean Parker and conscience decide to reform. A carefully executed, better-than-average western which, except for full feature showings in Texas, would have benefited by additional cutting. Bloodshed is not spared. Fred MacMurray, Jack Oakie, Jean Parker, Lloyd Nolan, Edward Ellis.

Women Are Trouble (Metro)—Slight newspaper gangster flicker in which the girl cub reporter outsmart the star reporter, city editor, gangsters, police, etc. Stuart Erwin, Florence Rice.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Mayor La Guardia, seeking more efficient city government, says New York's five boroughs are "havens for political job holders"
Norway rejects Soviet demand that Trotzky be ousted from country
Germany delays joining int'l neutrality group; Russia, Hungary, and Finland join 12 nations banded for nonintervention in Spanish war
Richman and Merrill break all transatlantic flight records in hop from New York to Llwyncelyn, So. Wales, where they were forced to land because of lack of fuel
First reports of Literary Digest presidential poll show Landon leading Roosevelt
Lloyd George visits Germany to study National Socialist methods
Lithuania, after short Fascist régime, turns back to parliamentary government
Fred Perry and Helen Jacobs out to defend their U. S. men's and women's singles tennis championships
New "folded arms" strikes break out in France; in addition to labor demands, workers ask for changes in France's neutrality policy; seek planes for Spanish loyalists
Strikes cripple nation's largest flour mills
Devil's Island, famous French penal colony, due to be abandoned
Pres. Roosevelt and Gov. Landon meet in nonpolitical discussion of drought relief
China starts income tax collections for first time; Gov't to collect twice a year
Republicans offer prizes to New Dealers for best comments on "Why I am for Roosevelt"
Peace conference brings representatives from the major nations of world
State Dept. seeks to hasten departure of U. S. citizens from Spain so American warships may be withdrawn
Government fliers destroy rebel air base
Fall of Irun gives rebels sea base; insurgents claim to have conquered four-fifths of Spain
Mussolini warns a rearming world that he could mobilize 8,000,000 "in a few hours"
U. S. deficit for 1936-1937 estimated at $2,096,996,300
LONDON
OSLO
BRUSSELS
PARIS
KAUNAS
MINNEAPOLIS
DES MOINES
NEW YORK
FOREST HILLS
WASHINGTON
MADRID
IRUN
AVELLINO
NANKING

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Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Earth, Air, Fire, And Water

ALL the players should first sit in a circle. Take a clean duster or handkerchief, tie it in a big knot so it may easily be thrown from one player to another. One of the players throws it to another, at the same time calling out one of these names: Earth, Air, Fire, or Water.

If "Earth" is called, the player to whom the ball is thrown has to mention something that lives on the earth, as dog, horse; if "Air" is called, something that lives in the air; if "Water," something that lives in the water. But if "Fire" is called, the player must keep silence. Always remember not to put birds in water or animals or fishes in the air—and be silent when "Fire" is called. Answer before 10 can be counted. If one of these rules is broken a forfeit must be paid.—Anna E. H., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

In Lighter Vein

One Thing at a Time

Nellie, a little five-year-old, was visiting school. The teacher knew that the child would become her pupil in a short time, and wanted to know when she would be eligible to enter; so she asked her: "How old are you, Nellie?"

"Five years old," replied the child.

"But *when* will you be six?"

Whereupon the little girl sweetly replied, "When I get through being five."

Swell Affair

"Was Lucile's wedding a swell affair?"

"Oh, yes; they even used puffed rice."

Discarded

"My husband's business tells him when things are going out of style."

"What's his business?"

"Refuse collector."

"Dear Sir, Unless . . ."

Actor (modestly): "As a matter of fact, I have received letters from ladies in almost every place in which I have appeared."

Manager: "Landladies?" —*Cornell Widow.*

Boil It Down!

"Well, what did our eminent statesman have to say?" asked the editor.

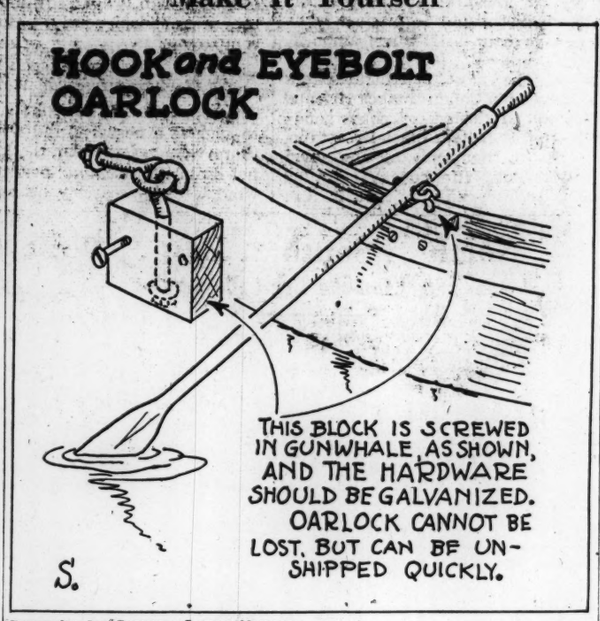
"Nothing," replied the reporter. "Very well. Keep it down to a column."

Home Training

Squire's Wife: "And where is your daughter, Mrs. Hodge?"

Mrs. Hodge: "Well, to tell you the truth, mum, her was that useless in the house that I sent her out to domestic service."—*Toronto Globe.*

Make It Yourself


HOOK and EYEBOLT OARLOCK
THIS BLOCK IS SCREWED IN GUNWHALE, AS SHOWN, AND THE HARDWARE SHOULD BE GALVANIZED. OARLOCK CANNOT BE LOST, BUT CAN BE UNSHIPPED QUICKLY.
S.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Now They Are Friends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Marysville, Calif.

RECENTLY a unique meeting took place here, one that could not have been thought possible a few years ago. This meeting was the getting together of mountain mining men and valley agriculturists, once bitter enemies, for the purpose of friendly and helpful discussion regarding the carrying on of hydraulic mining.

The invitation to meet in the valley town came from the valley agricultural interests, a friendly gesture on their part to help restore hydraulic mining in a legal and unobjectional manner. Time was when such a meeting would have meant the attacking of one side by the other, for the hydraulicking of other days filled the streams with debris, ruined farms, and caused flooding of cities; and all this brought on war between farmers and miners.

But now, under Government building and supervision of debris-holding dams and the bringing of their plans into the open by the miners, all this has been changed and miners and farmers met together in friendly accord. At the Marysville meeting the miners gave out a full report of their plans; and the valley residents considered these in a friendly and cooperative way.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Adhesion, cohesion — Both words are normally accented on the second syllable, but when they are used close together, the dissimilar syllable in the second word is stressed, *ad-he'-zhun, co'-he-zhun.*

Both words are derived from the Latin *haerere*, "to stick"; the prefix in the first instance being *ad*, "to," and in the second, *co* (for *cum*), "together." Both words agree in the idea of sticking fast, but disagree as to the manner and result. For example: "adhesion" is applied to the sticking of one body to another, without reference to the resultant unity; as, "the adhesion of wallpaper to a wall." "Cohesion" implies that component parts of the same material have been brought together and are held fast in a unified whole; as, "the cohesion of two pieces of ice."

It will be observed that it was the glue which caused the paper to adhere to the wall, whereas the mutually attractive qualities of the pieces of ice caused them to cohere without an outside agency.

Æon — *E'-on* (*e* long, *o* clipped-short).

To the Gnostics of the early Christian era, there were seven "world-creating spirits" known as "aeons," which existed before time began, and proceeded from, and collectively represented, the Perfect Æon, or God. The word was adapted from the Greek *aion*, a term used to designate an indefinite or infinite duration of time—and, by extension, an existence that continues from everlasting to everlasting.

All-in-all — To be read as a hyphenated word, with becoming reverence, of course, but with no stress whatever on the middle syllable.

Antipode — The accent is on the first syllable, *an'-tih-pode* (*a* and *i* short, *o* long). "Antipodes" is accented on the second syllable, *an-tip'-o-deez.*

Arcturus — *Ark-tu'-rus* (*a* as in *arm*, first *u* long, second clipped-short).

Attraction — *A-trak'-shun* (first *a* clipped-short as in *account*, second as in *hat*, *u* clipped-short).

The Latin *ad*, "to," and *trahere*, "to draw," lie back of our word, which in a general sense designates the act, process, property, or power of attracting or drawing toward.

In the realm of physics, however, we distinguish between "adhesion" and "cohesion," on the one hand, and "attraction" on the other; for the first two are concerned only with minute distances. The broad term "attraction," while it may be said to include the other two terms, is frequently concerned more with a pulling power exerted over greater distances—gravitation being an example. Two interesting definitions from the Oxford English Dictionary follow:

"The action of a body or substance in drawing to itself, by some physical force, another to which it is not materially attached."

"The attraction of causing men or animals to come to one by influencing their appetites or desires."

Hence the necessity of knowing something of true attraction.

Dew—*Du* (long *u*).

Equipoise—The first vowel is preferably long, *e'-kwih-poiz.*

The word is a consolidation of "equal" and "poise," and designates a perfectly balanced condition or an equal distribution of force or power. Goldsmith wrote: "So does the mind, when influenced by a just equipoise of the passions, enjoy tranquillity."

Fidelity — The new Webster's records a preference for first *i* long, *fi-del'-ih-ty.*

"Focal distance" — "Focal" means "of or pertaining to a focus," and "focus" is the English form of the Latin word for "hearth" or "fireplace." If we would understand our word we should recall that it was the hearth around which all members of the family gathered, and from which they went forth.

The acquired meaning of "center into which certain activities gather" carried over into the field of optics, where "focus" came to denote the point at which divergent rays of light are brought to meet again, and from which they appear to proceed.

A camera lens is in focus—that is, the camera has the right focal distance—when the image is reflected on the screen without distortion. At any point outside this focal distance, the image is blurred or obliterated.

Inherent—*In-heer'-ent* (*i* short, *ee* as in *feet* but slightly modified by the *r*, *e* clipped-short).

In this word we find the same root we referred to in discussing "adhesion," the Latin *haerere*, "to stick"; only in this instance the prefix is *in*, "in," which imparted to the Latin *inhaerere* the sense of "to stick fast in."

That which is "inherent"—as an inherent quality—is indwelling; it is firmly fixed. Cowley wrote:

"When my new mind had no infusion known,
Thou gav'st so deep a tincture of thine own,
That ever since I vainly try
To wash away th' inherent dye."

Infinite — Reports have been received from persons who have heard "infinite Mind" read like "infant mine." The word "infinite" is too important a word to be slighted; sound it, with deliberation, *in'-fih-nit.* "Mind," of course, deserves the final *d.*

Orion—The second syllable is accented, *O-ri'-on* (first *o* as in *obey*, *i* long, second *o* clipped-short).

Pleiades—Preferably *Plee'-ya-deez.*

Substance—The *a* is clipped-short, but this significant word should not be allowed to degenerate into *sub'-stunts.*

Withdraw, withholden — The *th* is "voiced" as in *then*, not "unvoiced" as in *thin.*

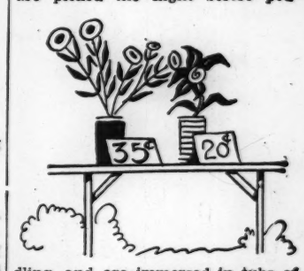
Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Roadside Bouquets

IN a locality where garden flowers have been very scarce because of dry weather, two girls have found ready sale for bouquets of roadside flowers, which they pick and arrange artistically. Queen Anne's lace, clover blooms, and golden rod are picked the night before peddling, and are immersed in tubs of cold water. This treatment fills the stems with moisture and makes the flowers retain their freshness for some time.



Sometimes the girls go from house to house with bouquets ranging in price from ten to twenty-five cents. Sometimes the flowers are sold at a busy street corner.—Ella H. H., Muncie, Indiana.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Fourth Watch

WHEN the apostles were crossing the sea of Galilee shortly after the incident of the feeding of the five thousand (Matt. 14:15-21), we are told that Christ Jesus approached them walking on the water "in the fourth watch of the night" (14:25).

In the New Testament period the Romans divided the hours of the night—from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m.—into four divisions or watches, of three hours each. Consequently the fourth watch, referred to in this passage would be from 3 to 6 a. m.

We are not informed as to the time of the year at which this incident occurred; and consequently it is a matter of conjecture as to whether the Master came to his followers at that darkest hour which is said to precede the dawn or whether the stormy waters of the lake were already flooded with early morning sunshine.

Brevities

Montreal Star: "Will any of our men readers explain why an angler will sit watching and waiting at the water side for hours for a bite, but if he has to wait a few minutes for dinner he becomes impatient?"

Punch: A golfer who never tired of telling his fellow members all about the time he holed out in one has just left a London club. It is said they miss the patter of his little feat.

Detroit Free Press: Pockets are better than a handbag. You aren't forever wondering where you left your pockets.

Toledo Blade: Until further announcement our castle in Spain is going to be a cyclone cellar.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

LETTER changing puzzles which have proved so popular with readers of this column have brought forth the following comment from a Greenlawn, L. I., expert in that particular type of puzzle. This is a good Saturday crypt, and it would be interesting to hear from other readers as to their opinion on the subject discussed below:

ZC RXHIF HIRCYCARHIL TCQ-RBYC YCTCYCIJBD QDEIL "ZEYJ VXQILCYA" ZXCRXCY EKAE-PCRC, QYVXQHV, JHQPCVRHV, VEPPESBHQP, APQIL ZEYJA QYC "QVVCMRQKPC."

2. Letter Changing

CONTINUING on the canning season theme, a Los Angeles reader submits an interesting Letter-Change. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, change PRUNE to GRAPE in five moves. Continue on, and change GRAPE to PEACH in five moves.

3. How Long Will It Take?

ANOTHER tank-filling problem from a Fargo, N. D., reader: "One pipe fills a given tank in 50 minutes, another empties it in 2½ hours. How long will it take to fill the tank with both pipes running?

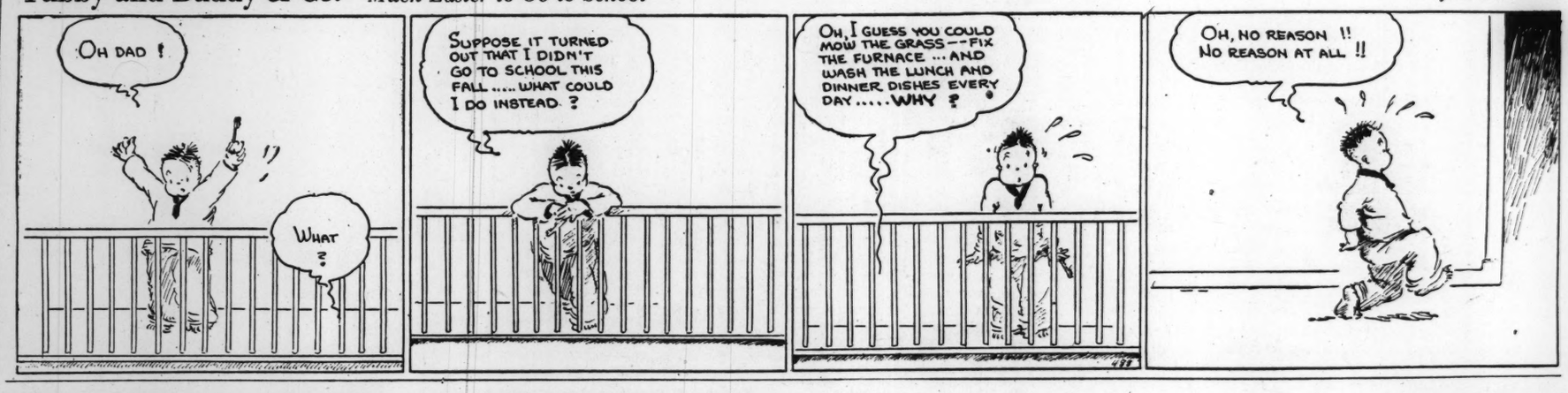
4. Connectives

AMONG the puzzles being solved today by members of the National Puzzlers' League and the American Cryptogram Association as they meet in Boston is one called "Connectives." It is required to make as long a list as possible of words that are connected by final letters. Connectives must be of four or more letters, and words must contain seven or more letters. A word can be used only once. (Example: FORTHWITH — WITHSTAND — STANDARD, etc.). What can Monitor readers do with this type of puzzle?

(Answers Among Advertisements)

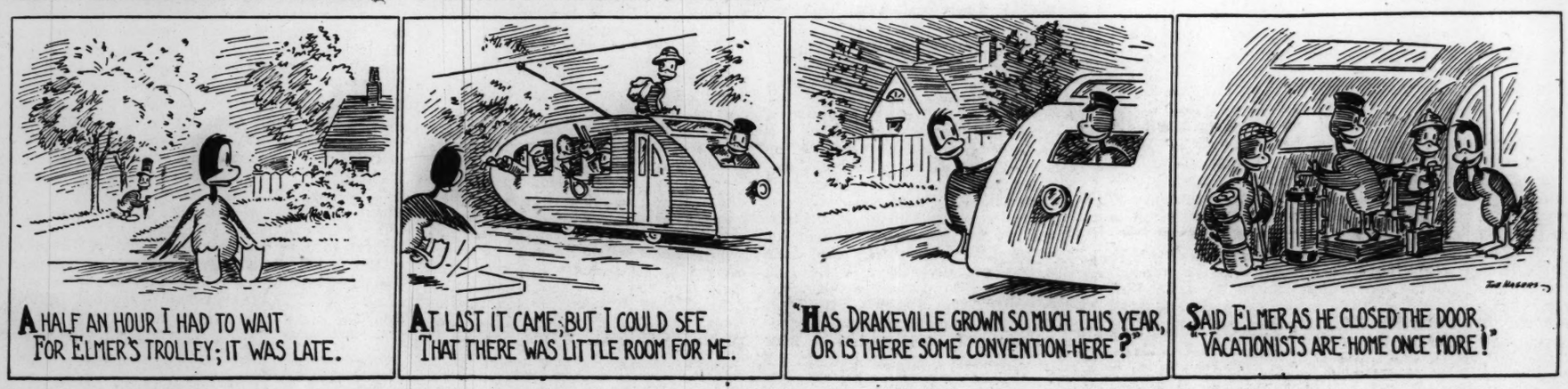
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Much Easier to Go to School*

By LE PELLEY


OH DAD !
WHAT ?
SUPPOSE IT TURNED OUT THAT I DIDN'T GO TO SCHOOL THIS FALL ..... WHAT COULD I DO INSTEAD ?
OH, I GUESS YOU COULD MOW THE GRASS -- FIX THE FURNACE ... AND WASH THE LUNCH AND DINNER DISHES EVERY DAY ..... WHY ?
OH, NO REASON !! NO REASON AT ALL !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Drakeville's Vacationists Come Home*

By THE HAGERS


A HALF AN HOUR I HAD TO WAIT FOR ELMER'S TROLLEY; IT WAS LATE.
AT LAST IT CAME; BUT I COULD SEE THAT THERE WAS LITTLE ROOM FOR ME.
"HAS DRAKEVILLE GROWN SO MUCH THIS YEAR, OR IS THERE SOME CONVENTION HERE?"
SAID ELMER, AS HE CLOSED THE DOOR, "VACATIONISTS ARE HOME ONCE MORE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Nation Above Party

OUT in Des Moines, Iowa, the United States has had an example of how candidates for the presidency should comport themselves. Rivals for the highest office within the gift of the people, President Roosevelt and Governor Landon have met each other with unaffected courtesy and friendliness to consult and compare views on a question of primary importance to the nation, namely, the relief and rehabilitation of the extensive western drought area.

"He's a very fine, charming gentleman," said Governor Landon when asked his impression of the President after the conference.

"However this comes out, let's have a visit afterward," Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have said to his opponent at their parting.

Herein is a splendid model of conduct for the rank and file of citizens in the current election campaign. It should have a calming and wholesome effect on those numerous excited partisans of either candidate who hitherto have seemed to feel with an intensity verging into bitterness that their opponents were selfish and sinister plotters and that the country could not be safe except in the hands of their own party.

If the leaders can take a temperate view of the situation and can appreciate the worthy qualities of the other, surely their followers should be able to do likewise. There has been altogether too much rancor in this campaign, too much hatred and expectation of dirtiness. Persons whose economic situation conditions them to favor the status quo have in many instances been filled with an unreasoning emotion against a president whom they suspect as a disturber. Others filled with sympathy for the underprivileged have burned with a fierce zeal against any who objected to their particular methods of helping the less fortunate.

But these are not the conditions in which democracy works best. Democracy calls for reason, for temperateness, good nature and tolerance. The dire results of the loss of these qualities are seen in nations where the club and bayonet have taken the place of thought and persuasion. When partisanship takes to extremes and men are set hating and suspecting each other the rights of free individuals and the processes of considered national judgment are in danger.

But, gratifyingly, this situation is being retrieved. And credit belongs to both candidates for helping to retrieve it. This does not mean that they surrender their opinions or give in to each other out of any false or artificial notion of compromise. They hold, according to reports of the conference, the same partially divergent views they held before. But they respect each other's sincerity and the right of each to work for what he believes best.

They recognize that the welfare of the nation comes above the interests of party and are willing to advise together on a national problem. They recognize that the interest of every citizen lies in holding the ties of nationhood more strongly cemented together than those of any party or section, and are willing to submerge politics for the higher good just as a political party consolidates itself for unified effort after a heated and divisive primary election. They are willing to submit their divergent views to the test of public analysis in order that whatever is best for the nation may come forth.

That is the atmosphere in which democracy thrives.

Harvard's Tercentenary

TO HARVARD on her 300th anniversary goes the distinction of completing a cycle of learning which Prof. Etienne Gilson of the University of Paris characterized as in full swing during the thirteenth century.

Today, seventy-two of the world's leading scholars are holding a unique conference at Harvard in the attempt to gather up the loose strands of human knowledge and view the progress education has made toward enriching culture and civilization. In this respect the conference is an attempt to co-ordinate human knowledge rather than to furnish opportunity for the publishing of new, individual research.

Thus far chiefly mathematics has been heard, one branch of natural science. But already the cry for someone to bridge the gap between the universe as it seems and the universe as it really is, between merely logical conclusions based on physical sense perceptions and an exact, provable exposition of metaphysical reality, is fairly shouted. Here, the world sees a chasm far wider, even, than the one Dr. Elie Cartan, the French mathematician, may have spanned on Tuesday. He suggested a trend of thought for interpreting the two apparently incompatible theories of quantum mechanics and relativity.

Nothing could be farther apart than these, quantum mechanics dealing with infinitesimal but finite particles, and relatively being wrapped up with Einstein's conception of "curved space," an idea best explained in popular language by a circle having neither beginning nor end and of infinite radius. It might be concluded that if one is true the opposite must be false. To human eyes, railroad tracks apparently meet in the distance, yet there is other evidence that denies this visual testimony. Which is true?

The esteem which falls to the university for conducting such a comprehensive examination of human knowledge and seeking wider applications in usefulness is a cowl of brighter hue than any ever awarded on any degree platform. This conference will long be known as the first major contribution to education engineered during the administration of Dr. James Bryant Conant.

Objections to the Sales Tax

IT HAS by this time been established that there are too many kinds of "hidden" taxation to warrant an omnibus indictment of it. The kind which is generally regarded as socially bad is a tax on the people's necessities.

The objections to such a tax come under several heads. There is the classical one that it has an incidence in inverse ratio to ability to pay. As the late Gov. Floyd B. Olson once said, on being asked to support a tax on necessities in Minnesota for unemployment relief, "This is a tax on the needy for the support of the needy." The wage of the worker, unlike the income of the rich, would all be taxed because practically all of it is spent on taxable commodities.

Sometimes the proposal takes the form of a tax on all transactions. In the Hoover administration Senator David A. Reed proposed an impost "on everything." Mr. Hearst wants a general sales tax. And Dr. Townsend allows in his old-age pension scheme for even a more comprehensive transactions levy. Such an impost then becomes discriminatory as well as unjust. A Ford car, so many of the raw materials of which are produced and all of which is built under Ford auspices, would pay one tax. Compare this situation with the duplicate assessments which would be exacted on other cars on their way from the raw material producer to the assembly plant. These would represent many transactions among separate companies, would have to bear a load of taxation from which the Ford would escape.

A final criticism of the sales tax is its expense of administration. Adam Smith once said that "every tax ought to be so contrived as both to take out and to keep out of the pockets of the people as little as possible over and above what it brings into the public treasury of the State." In the individual States (which have much more reason to take note of Governor Landon's criticism of hidden taxation than the Federal Government) it has been estimated that sales taxes cost between 1.2 to 7.8 per cent to collect. By contrast income taxes cost between 2.5 and 3 per cent.

A Democracy Reviving

THERE is this to be said for democracy: Its proponents need not call it something else, nor shield its establishment behind emergency decrees. So in Lithuania, though the climb back to democratic government there has reached only a half-way house, the progress is not only admitted by those responsible for it but is broadcast to the world.

The decade of dictatorship under which Lithuania's schooling in self-government has until now been suspended is understandable if one remembers that other countries on which the democratic forms were engrafted by the peace treaties in 1919 have undergone a similar experience. American and British champions of self-government may well be patient with other peoples who seem unable to keep their grip on the instruments which guarantee individual liberties in the Anglo-Saxon world.

The World War's ending brought many peoples a gift-horse on which they might ride far, but it could not bring them the knowledge how to ride. They had neither the understanding nor the convictions necessary to keep their seats on a mount sometimes difficult to manage.

Therefore in some countries, as in Lithuania, the machinery of free government was *not* equal to the demands upon it. The military coup and subsequent dictatorship were almost inevitable. Under the guise of a democratic regime, measures frequently have been enacted which paved the way for government by decree.

Often the real purpose and implications of such measures were not made plain to the people. But the trend back to democracy is now being made plain in Lithuania—is perhaps being somewhat exaggerated in the reports. In that country laws are to be made not by legislatures but by the cabinet, and are to be merely approved by the parliament. Moreover, the members of the new parliament were all approved by the government before being elected by the people.

Even this much recognition of the democratic fundamentals, however, is esteemed worthy of advertisement by Lithuanian leaders. It appears that a people, having once tasted political freedom, do not easily lose their taste for it. If they had thrived on it as the peoples of the older democracies have, few indeed would be the leaders daring to tread softly the first steps away from popular liberty.

Travel Pleasures

Book News of the Day

BOOK publishers are allowed superlatives on the inside cover of paper jackets designed to catch the public eye and launch a hoped-for best seller. No one pays any attention to the high-flown adjectives. So when it was announced that TWO WORLDS, by Lester Cohen (New York: Covici Friede. $3.50) is a travel book, but "unlike any hitherto published," we thought, under the shadow of a yawn, that this must be a very unusual volume indeed.

And it is. Not so much in subject matter, for here is only the old story of Soviet Russia, India, China, Japan,—all seen not far from the well-beaten tracks of round-the-world sightseers. The difference comes in a certain human quality of the author, a frankness and a sensitiveness that justly may be called his own outlook. In this sense, no other travel book has been like this one.

There is the freshness in Mr. Cohen's pages of a first view of the world at large. He is no professional travel writer, not even a trained reporter, although one of the most valuable features of his book is its vivid reporting of human drama, comedy and tragedy along his route. He sets out to see the world, and more specifically to meet the people who live their unknown lives under the sway of Communism, Fascism, dictatorship, war lords and the influence of age-old cults of the Orient.

Those looking for sweeping generalizations about social conditions in Russia or India will not find them here. Statistics, with all their danger of obscuring as well as revealing actuality, are as foreign to these pages as would be a chart or diagram. No cramping claim of totality is made. One man sees and records. From the intimate personableness of the account, a reader feels that he himself has been there and seen. From understandable experiences of common men and women in strange lands, he comes to know more about economic and political systems that otherwise might be colorless names to him.

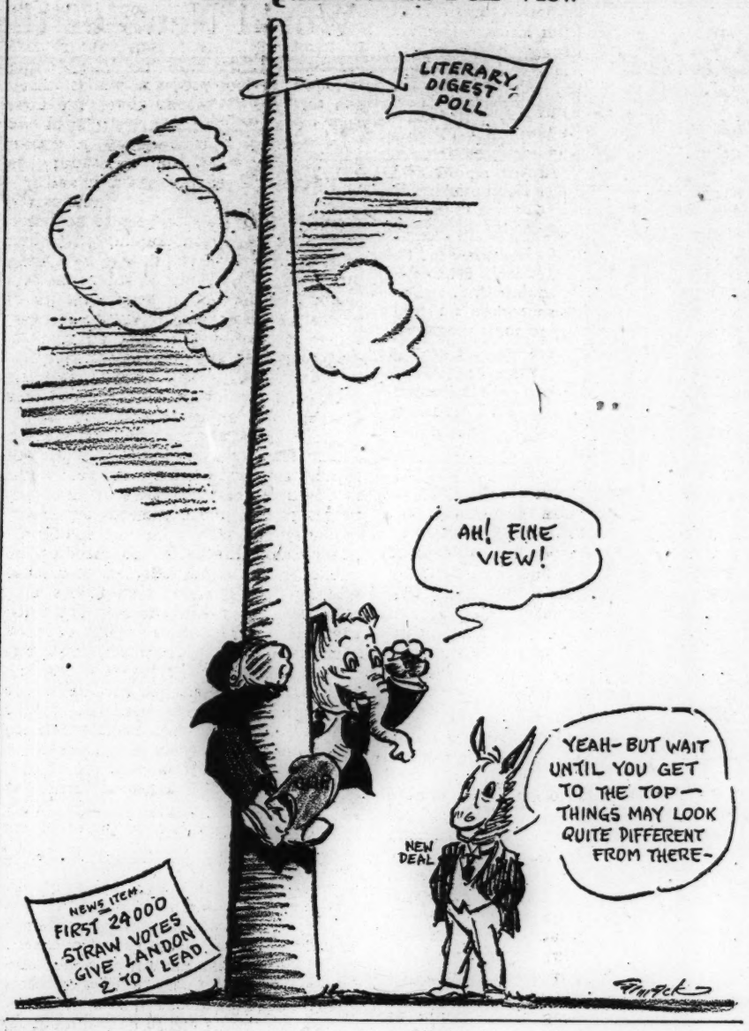
As a personal observer, Mr. Cohen naturally looks through lenses fashioned by his own experience. From the final paragraph of the book, it seems that at least a strong pink stole into the author's lenses somewhere en route. He is content to sum up the difference between the "Two Worlds" as follows:

"We had set out to see the world, and had seen two worlds—the world of Communism and the world of Capitalism. . . . ; and some men thought to profit by the sweat of another's brow; and some men thought to produce what was necessary, and distribute it amongst those who produced. . . ."

Some of the most delightful pages come when Mr. Cohen makes friends with a guide in Ceylon, or pokes good-humored fun at British official red tape, or sketches a thousand-and-one vivid incidents of daily life beneath strange skies.

R. H. S.

The Quadrennial Poll View


LITERARY DIGEST POLL
AH! FINE VIEW!
YEAH- BUT WAIT UNTIL YOU GET TO THE TOP— THINGS MAY LOOK QUITE DIFFERENT FROM THERE-
NEW DEAL
NEWS ITEM. FIRST 24000 STRAW VOTES GIVE LANDON 2 TO 1 LEAD.

Danzig—City With a Past and Future

THE Free City of Danzig is nearly as large as the Grand Duchy of Luxemberg and far larger than any of Europe's toy states, Andorra, Liechtenstein, San Marino and Monaco. It comprises not only Danzig itself but several other considerable towns and no less than 252 villages.

Coming from Berlin without a Polish visa, I crossed the Polish Corridor in a locked train to Marienburg, the first East Prussian town, and made a V-back to Danzig city in a local Polish train. The following sign, whose spelling I guarantee, was conspicuously posted in the compartment:

Dla Niepalacych
Nie Zanieczyszczac Wagonu

The repetition of the syllable *nie* seemed to suggest a negative and I judged that there were several things which I must not do in that *wagonu*. Peering from the window could scarcely be one of them so I did just that for an hour and a half, but I confess to a sense of relief as I reached the city and registered in a little hotel bearing the orthodox German name *Zum Goldenen Löwe*. Any traveler understands a Golden Lion but may be a bit constrained in the presence of *Zanieczyszczac*.

Danzig is a fascinating city today. It has retained a great deal of its medieval character and contrasts sharply with the dull modernity of the Prussian towns one passes on the way from Berlin. To sense the city's venerable age one need only enter the Lutheran cathedral and wander about its cold and cavernous interior until one finds the famous astronomical clock. This clock is provided with a hundred years' calendar which must have seemed to its maker all but permanent, a calendar for posterity's perpetual use, but it ran out of date in 1564 and has since been a useless heirloom.

Danzig is full of magnificent medieval buildings such as the *Rathaus*, the *Artushof*, and the *Uphagenhaus*, which managed, in spite of an almost confiscatory tax levied in olden times on each window, to maintain a showy exterior to match its sumptuous salons, but these individual buildings contribute less to the city's charm than does its general air of antiquity. It is honeycombed with queer old streets as odd in appearance as in name. There is Holy Ghost Street, on which Arthur Schopenhauer and his novelist mother were both born. There is Corkmaker Street and near it is Hoseknitter Lane. On these two streets one may picture two useful trades carried on by hand, not by ugly efficient machines. It is fair to assume that the corkmakers sometimes knocked off work for a chat with the hoseknitters and no doubt they bewailed hard times and high taxes quite as hotly as if they had lived in this present era or any other.

Frauengasse, or Lady Lane, leading from the cathedral to the River Mottlau, a tributary of the Dead Vistula, is perhaps the most characteristic street in Danzig. Its houses are adorned with astonishing elevated outdoor verandas called *Beischläge*, which form an architectural feature seen nowhere but in this Baltic city. Hit-or-miss staircases, each designed according to the passing fancy of the architect who built it, and bearing no relation to its neighbors, descend to the street in a wonderful disarray to which time has lent its stamp of enduring charm. These *Beischläge* are absolutely open to the elements and to the public gaze and were used quite frankly as parlors of gossip or as news exchanges.

Frauengasse emerges at the Lange Brücke, a riverside quay where Danzig, always a great port, is seen at its very best. Both sides of the Mottlau are lined with old warehouses like those of the Nid in Trondhjem and river traffic is brisk and varied. The name of one of the warehouses delighted me for it seemed to sound the theme of the whole Danzig symphony. It was *Gloria Deo Speditions-Gesellschaft*, meaning "Glory To God Forwarding Company."

I wandered all about the Free City's hinterland. I gazed across the Polish line to Gdynia, Poland's mushroom port which grew like magic from a seed which the Treaty of Versailles planted. But always old Danzig itself acted as a magnet to draw me back to its center, to the amber shops of Lange Gasse, to the *Beischläge* of Lady Lane, and most of all to that superb guardian of tradition, the massive, masculine Kran-Tor.

S. A. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

"And the Band Played On"

By Frank L. Perrin

REFERENCE was made in this department recently to the founders and sponsors of the substantial industries which have combined to make of Minneapolis a prosperous productive city, and of the Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, a substantial center at the gateway to the middle western prairie states. A correspondent who resides in Minneapolis has taken courteous exception to observations made in references to the activities of former political leaders in Minnesota in defense of striking members of labor unions. It was asserted, parenthetically, that such official interference had not greatly benefited either the farmers or the members of labor unions. The correspondent, in seeking to disprove that statement, writes that "in 1934 Floyd Olson (then Governor of the State) demonstrated his solidarity with labor by calling out National Guard troops to protect the civil rights of striking truck drivers against police thugs."

Assuming that by such action, which necessitated the arraying of two units of the police authority against each other, the "civil" rights of a band of strikers were protected, the sequel is discovered in the fact that today, in Minneapolis, five organized industrial strikes are being carried on, evidently with no immediate prospect of compromise or settlement. The strike of truck drivers, to which quite convincing reference has already been made, is still in progress. The wholesale grocery district is being "peacefully picketed" by some 400 striking drivers and their sympathizers. Meanwhile, according to press reports, small independent dealers and distributors in residential districts are unable to supply their customers with food.

Another strike of workers at a wood-treating plant, and still another group of 115 men employed at a breakfast-food factory, have forced a suspension of work by demanding higher wages. Among the wholesale jewelers and their hundred or more disaffected workers, there is a dispute which seems to be in process of adjustment.

But now comes the announcement that a blow has been struck at the roots of the city's chief industry. The great flour mills are virtually closed, while 1800 strikers involved in the five labor disputes supply 300 men to picket the great Pillsbury A mill. This mill has a producing capacity of 10,900 barrels of flour daily. Only one of the group of flour mills remains in operation. As a result, an industry which provides an annual pay roll of $1,700,000 is virtually nonproductive for the duration of the strike.

It is difficult to accept the sympathetic view of even a friendly correspondent who comes to the defense of public officials who, for whatever reason, champion a lawless resort to violence in an effort to enforce demands which can and should be arbitrated. The chief executive of a state or nation who seeks to justify such a display of sympathy, implemented by armed forces at his command, immediately subjects himself to charges of favoritism, or worse.

It is not insisted that the courteous critic is not in a position to be somewhat better informed than the writer of the article criticized regarding Twin City affairs, and the political cross-currents in Minnesota as these exist today. But to one who, throughout many years, has watched from a convenient vantage point the development of the two cities from straggling frontier trading posts to centers of metropolitan proportions and of importance in manufacture and transportation, it is next to useless to direct the specious arguments of selfish defeatism in attempting to defend those who have been unable, while speaking for themselves, to acquit themselves of the charges popularly made against them.

The Minneapolis mills provide the available and established processing center toward which the millions of bushels of wheat produced in the Red River Valley and the more distant prairies of the Dakotas naturally flow. Beyond the city, in all directions, lie millions of homes into which the products of the mills find their way. The industry is basic. It is as important, fundamentally, as the transportation of coal, or steel, or the United States mail.

It was in direct contrast with the name of Minnesota's late Governor that the names of Washburn and Merriam were placed in the article to which the correspondent takes exception. To the two names should be added that of the Pillsburys. They, too, were builders. The regret is that the constructive works of such pioneers should be menaced or destroyed by successors who spring from stock nurtured and emancipated, culturally at least, through the free institutions which these pioneers wisely and generously fostered.

The Wide Horizon

Rifts in the Hirota Cabinet

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

THE present Japanese Cabinet, headed by Koki Hirota, came into office with the strong urge to unity furnished by the formidable outbreak of Feb. 26. Although nonparty in general make-up it included representatives of the two main parties, the Seiyukai and the Minseito, and the co-operation of the Army and Navy was obtained on the basis of a somewhat vague four-point platform: strengthening of national defense, adoption of a positive, independent foreign policy, clarification of national polity and stabilization of the people's livelihood.

For a time, in the immediate shadow of Feb. 26, there were no visible signs of internal friction in the new administration. But more recently rifts have begun to appear. Differences of interest and cleavages of opinion which are probably inevitable in the present Japanese political and social order have emerged into the foreground. A few typical Tokyo summer newspaper headlines illustrate this new trend: "Strained Relations Between Terauchi (the War Minister) and Premier Reported"; "Cabinet Crisis Seen in Baba's Opposition to Army Bond Ideas" (Dr. Eiichi Baba is the Minister of Finance); "Clash of Terauchi and Baba Is Feared"; "Difficulties Seen in Providing Funds for Army's Plans."

The Japanese press not infrequently publishes premature and exaggerated reports. But in this case the old proverb about much smoke indicating at least some fire would seem to hold good. Ever since parliamentary institutions were launched in Japan, but more especially since the Manchurian occupation of 1931, which greatly increased the country's annual military and naval bill, the War Minister and the Finance Minister have been almost *ex officio* in opposition to each other. Both Ministers have been spokesmen for the two strongest articulate forces in Japan today: militarism and big business. And, while the soldier's instinct is to lay down an imperative armament program first and think about how to pay for it afterwards, the business man or banker is inclined rather to calculate the nation's financial capacity first and to shape military and naval budgets accordingly.

The Army is openly committed to a three billion yen (approximately 900,000,000 dollars) "defense replenishment program." This sum is to be spent over and above the regular Army upkeep expenditures and the annual subsidy for Manchoukuo, most of which goes to the Army and which has been running in the neighborhood of 180,000,000 yen a year. The Japanese military chafe under the knowledge that the Soviet Union has much more numerous and better equipped forces along the Siberia-Manchoukuo border than Japan has. Very probably a considerable share of the "defense replenishment" funds will be applied to strengthening the Japanese military position in Manchoukuo.

Three billion yen is considerably in excess of the annual Japanese budget, which, for the current year, is 2,272,500,000 yen. There is no intention, of course, of demanding the entire amount at once; yet even the spreading of this increased appropriation over a number of years raises problems from which the boldest Finance Minister may well shrink. It is generally suggested that the Army budget for 1937-1938 (the Japanese fiscal year runs from April until April) will be 820,000,000 or 830,000,000 yen and that a gradual further rise to a billion or even to 1,100,000,000 yen in later years is probable. The Army appropriation for the current year is 508,000,000 yen.

Now the Navy is not likely to fall behind the Army in demands; the termination of all naval limitation in the Pacific gives it the same talking point which the Army finds in constant harping on Russia's formidable military preparations. And two billion yen for the fighting services of a country which has never been able to raise such a sum by taxation (recent Japanese budgets have been balanced by about one third by new bond issues) would mean financial crisis.

Another cause of dissatisfaction is that, while there was much talk of the need for "reform" and "renovation" in all spheres of national life after the February explosion, really significant concrete achievements of the new Cabinet are not yet visible. Hirota has tended to be all things to all men, a nationalist to the Army, a liberal to the politicians and the foreign diplomats. But the situation calls for definite decisions on some points. While it would be premature to predict the downfall of the Hirota Cabinet it does seem probable that the Premier will find himself pushed in the fairly near future into taking a clear stand on some of the questions which have led to division of opinion in the country and even within the ranks of the Cabinet.